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## The Daily Commercial

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

An immense meeing was held Wednesday night at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on the subject of the rights of American citizens abroad. The meeting was irrespective of party. Letters were read from Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Senator Conkling, of New York. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Chas. E. Phelps, of Maryland.

Advices from Perstaite that President Prado had given eighdays more grace to the insurgents of Arequip for surrender before bombarding the town. The effects of the siege are becoming plainly isible. Prado's communications have been completely cut off. The capture of Cazeo nd the town of Islay is seriously threatened. Lima is also threatened, and another plot to revolutionize Callao has been discovered. The hilian Congress concluded its extra session. There is some complication pending with Peru and in the event of the revolution proving successful, war between the two countries is imminent.

An Havanaspecial says: We have further details of the news from Mexico. A seat on the bench of the Supreme Court had been offered to Senor Mora Salomon, who was still undecided as to whether he should return to Washington as Minister or remain in Mexico. Congress seemed inclined to force Minister S. Lerdo De to give up either his portfolio as head of the Department or his seat in Congress. The extraordinary powers which President Juaresad surrendered to Congress on his inaugurattic have again been authorized by Congress for a limited time. In view of the Yucatan trouble, a secret session was held, in which the publication of a circular declaring the policy f the majority in Congress was approved. here were rumors of an appropriation of $4,000 to erect a monument in honor of the Mexican independence. Congress has lately been stirring up the English Company holding the concession to finish the railroad between Jexico and Vera Cruz. A committee had been appointed to find out what means were usedo secure the concession.

A dispach from San Francisco, dated yesterday, says: A late letter from Sitka gives an account o the progress made in settleing that country. nterference with the customs of the Indians, together with dishonest dealings with them, is roducing great discontent. The weather i very severe, but notwithstanding this fact, many strange Indians are coming and going constantly, some from Victoria and others from Fo Simpson, for what purpose is not known. The Russian population is removing, and l being replaced by one more American in s features; in consequence, affairs are changing. The Indians have bei discovered surreptitiously exchanging gas for liquor, and in consequence, General Davis issued an order compelling all Indians o expose their articles of traffic in the public marke places. Many instances of violation of this order have been brought to notice, the offenders arrested and ie liquor confiscated. It has been usual on sth occasions for the whole tribe to assemble and demand the release of the offenders, whichif not complied with, resulted in a grand waroucell, and the launching of savage threats against the whites. Rains have given place to sow and hail storms, with the thermometer a one hundred and two degrees below the freezing point. The severe weather prevents progress in city improvements, but some building are being erected nevertheless, among which are tilliard saloons, restaurants, etc., etc. Intoxicated and brutal fights are of frequent occurrence. The ship Zarita, with two hundred passeners for Russia, and a cargo of furs for Londo, sailed December 17th. Soleum mass was celebrated aboard before sailing, and Gen. Davis ordered a parting salute of twenty-one guns.

Pat M. Burkes shot his wife in the village of Bennington, Wednesday night, tfring five shots at her four of which took effect. She probably cannot live. He was enraged at her for procuring a divorce from him.

The Auburn Paper Company's Mill, near Auburn, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss $80,00; insurance $16,500.

Haytien advices of the 6th instant state that the Cacos continued their attacks. The corvette Silvan had captured the Dominican schooner Capitola, with Gen. Valero Juananes on board, an armament and forty men.

A partial return of business transacted during the year 1867 by leading business firms of Chicago, as made to the Assessor of Internal Revenue, shows that thirty-one firms transacted a business exceeding two millions, and seventy-six exceed one million, while one hundred and seventy-six report a business of over half a million.

The body of an aged freedman, name unknown, was found in an old boiler on the levee at Memphis yesterday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from hunger and exposure.

Rev. Walter Powell, of the Presbyterian church, died at Lancaster, Pa., yesterday.

Grace Church, said to be the finest Methodist church in this country, was dedicated at Wilmington, Del., yesterday.

A fiendish outrage was perpetrated at a tavern near Brompton, Canada, Wednesday night. A man recovering from an attack of *delirium tremens* was lying on the floor in front of the fire place, when some young men laid shavings round his body and burned him to death.

Gen. Wagner has issued a circular in relation to the Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Philadelphia on the 29th. Officers will be elected, and other important business transacted.

A dispatch from Portland, Me., says: The bark Ella and Anna, Captain Randall, hence for Savannah, returned to-day, the crew having mutinied fifteen miles out, and attempted to seize the vessel. The officers quelled the mutiny after the Captain had been stabbed in the head and neck. Two of the mutineers were shot in the arm and leg. John Sullivan, Thos. D. Evanport and Wm. McCarthy, mutineers, were committed for trial.

No business of importance was transacted in the Florida Convention yesterday.

*BY MAILS.*

The tour of Europe, including Russia and Sweden, can be satisfactorily made in four months for one thousand dollars in currency by any one not inclined to extravagance. This year will be much pleasanter for foreign travel than last year was.

On the recent transfer of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad to the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, the Internal Revenue officers claim taxes to the amount of over $100,000. The claim is resisted by the last named company, on the ground that the transaction was in the nature of a lease.

The statement of the officers of the West Troy Co-Operative Foundry Company, respecting their resources and liabilities on the 1st of January, instant, are most satisfactory. The association has only been organized since July 24, 1867, but the statement shows a profit for the five months of $5,127 26.

A London correspondent, writing of Buckingham Palace, says: "However regal it may be within, its exterior is certainly excelled by many a block of buildings in Fifth Avenue, and is utterly eclipsed by Michigan Terrace, Chicago; indeed, the V. R. on the gateway and the assurance of a policeman convinced us that this was really the town residence of the Queen of Great Britain."

Senator Saulsbury has returned to his home at Georgetown, Delaware. The Delaware *Republican* says that it is to be hoped that he will resign his seat in the Senate at an early day, or at least stay away from Washington.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1868. NO. 113

# FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Second District Ohio Assessorship.

Cotton Relieved of Tax and Duty.

Taxing Shareholders in National Banks.

Complete Revision of Revenue System.

## XLth CONGRESS.

### Reconstruction Bill in the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle Suggests Qualified Suffrage.

Arsenal at St. Louis to be Sold.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1868.

In the Senate to-day the entire session was taken up in the discussion of the Reconstruction bill. It grew out of a motion of Mr. Doolittle to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to amend it with qualified suffrage for the negroes. Mr. Doolittle made an elaborate speech, which attracted great attention. He bitterly denounced the Congressional policy and predicted a war of races as the inevitable result of it. He concluded at half-past three, when Mr. Trumbull took the floor in reply. In the course of his remarks he said he did not believe the current reports that a majority of the Supreme Court believe the Reconstruction bill unconstitutional. The debate will be continued to-morrow. Governor Morton has the floor.

The death of Mr. Hamilton, late of the Eighth Ohio District, was announced, and after a eulogy from Mr. Sherman, the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day, the session was brief and unimportant. Mr. Pike, of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported favorably upon a bill providing for the sale of the Arsenal grounds at St. Louis and at Liberty, Missouri, and stated that the sale of the property was recommended by General Grant. The Arsenal at Liberty was really of no utility, while that of St. Louis was in the very heart of the city and was dangerous to lives and property. It was proposed, therefore, to remove the Arsenal from the city to Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles from St. Louis. A lengthy discussion arose, when the bill was modified so as to make the Arsenal at St. Louis one for repair only and the storage of arms. It was then passed.

The death of Mr. Hamilton, of Ohio, was announced, followed by an adjournment out of espect to his memory.

To Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1868.
SENATE.

Certain House bills were referred.

On the second reading of the act supplementary to the act for the more efficient Government of the rebel States, passed March 24, 1867, postponed yesterday at the request of Mr. DOOLITTLE, he took the floor and said he would move to amend the ordinary motion of reference, by adding certain instructions to the Committee. He saw in this bill a complete overthrow of the Constitution in ten States; a realization of the wildest desires of Calhoun, a a dual Executive, comprising a President to execute the laws in the North, and a Military Dictator over a negro empire in the South. He then moved his amendment before noticed, establishing three qualifications the negroes must hold in order to vote: First, Military service for one year or more; second, ability to read and write; third, freehold property worth two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued to denounce the measure, saying it conquered the South, placed the army to put and keep negroes in power over white men; characterizing it as revolutionary, and as confounding Legislative with Executive duties, in taking away the power of Pardon from the President. Until the morning hour, when the special order was announced, the bill to admit Mr. Thomas.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to allow Mr. Doolittle to finish his speech. After discussion he withdrew his motion, and Mr. STEWART then moved it, moving to suspend all orders and conclude the subject.

Further discussion ensued, during which Mr. EDMUNDS said he hoped the Republican Senators would vote the negro suffrage bill involved in both cases, as Mr. Doolittle had been applying the sentiments that Mr. Thomas had during the war; carried, 50 to 17, Mr. Doolittle having voted no.

The Committee of Conference on the Cotton Tax bill reported in favor of compromise amendments that cotton imported after July 1st, 1868, shall be exempt from duty. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution requiring the President to communicate any and all instructions given to Generals Pope and Meade on taking command of the Fourth Military District under the Reconstruction Act, or while in command there, also, copies of opinions of Ex in the Cabinet respecting said acts. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in favor of allowing the sale of iron-clads, with an amendment.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead Act. Referred.

Mr. THAYER presented a bill for the appointment of a Marshal in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued his remarks, during which Mr. Nye asked what he meant by the term Radicals at the South.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I meant secessionists.

Mr. SUMNER rose to ask a question, but Mr. Doolittle declined to yield, saying he would probably refer to several things that would attract the Senator's attention, and he could answer them after. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON asked whether these Radicals of the South were not now voting with the Democratic party. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that was not the point he was considering, and declined to be further interrupted.

The following is a portion of Mr. DOOLITTLE'S speech: The result of the recent elections, showing that a majority in the Northern and Western States is opposed to the policy so far from changing a resolution from which the Radical party dare not retreat, is pushing it on to the madness of despair. It sees that its ranks in the North and West, will be largely lost. It dare not exclude the South in the next election. The South must be forced at the point of the bayonet, by military disfranchisement and negro, carpet-bag rule, to vote for the Radical candidate or he will be beaten. The majority in the Northwestern States against him must, therefore, be overcome by the negro votes of the South.

Now, what do we behold? A dominant majority in this Senate and in Congress, under the lead of Northern radicalism, at the point of the bayonet forcing negro suffrage and negro governments upon ten States of the Union and six million of people, against their will. We see them practically dissolving the Union by excluding ten States from the Union, thus doing what the rebellion could never do, and what we spent $5,000,000,000 and 500,000 lives of our best and bravest men to prevent. For long months we have seen them encroaching steadily and persistently upon the just rights of the Executive and now, to rivet their chains upon us and to crown the whole of their usurpation, they propose to subjugate the Supreme Court and to overthrow justice in her sacred seat in this tribunal of last resort.

Here are in the midst of a new revolution, bloodless as yet, but which threatens to destroy the Constitution, and with it the last hope of civil liberty in the world. But let us not despair; let us not surrender to the madness of people, nor our faith in Republican institutions.

The people are organizing everywhere, from Maine to California, not upon the dead issues of the past, for inglorious defeat—there is too much at stake, and they are too terribly in earnest for that—but with living men upon the living issues of the present. They will organize for a victory so complete and overwhelming that the wicked cry of negro rule in the South cannot hold the balance of power and decide the election against them. That same patriotism which led hundreds of thousands of Democrats to sustain the Republican party in putting down the rebellion of the Southern States, we will now lead hundreds of thousands of Republicans to act with the Democratic party to overcome the no less dangerous doctrines of the Radicals of the North. They are fighting in the same cause of the Union and Constitution, and for the spirit which gives them life.

Mr. NORTON repeated his question, whether the radicals of the South or secessionists are not now acting with the Democratic party, and did not so act before the war?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there were three parties in the southern States before the war, but the majority acted with the Democratic party. It might be that some of those radicals were now acting with the Democratic party North.

Mr. SUMNER—Is there any doubt of it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I never knew a majority in which there were not some radicals. This majority here [laughter] I would call it a servile majority. [Laughter.]

Mr. NYE obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. TRUMBULL, who, after alluding to the claim of the Democratic party to be the friend of the Constitution and the Union, said it was a little remarkable that it embraced all the men who fought against the Constitution and Union, as well as that the measures the Senator had denounced as unconstitutional were originated by the men who had fought and legislated to maintain them. He could not see the claimed by the Senator, it was in imminent danger. He did not think that the Senator and his associates had power to prevent it, but it is only possible danger lies in their misapprehension of the design of the Republican party, and in such speeches as that just made. Reciting the progress of the Southern Conventions, he said reconstruction was going on and would soon restore the Southern States to the Union, and would relieve them from military despotism which so alarmed the Senator. Why could he not join their endeavors to give those States Republican governments, and place them in the hands of loyal men. They had only to stand by those measures to witness their speedy accomplishment.

The Senator had complained that Congress would not modify its policy. Certainly not. They had adopted, after mature deliberation, their excellent plan for reconstruction and restoration. If not the best possible, yet it was the best they could agree upon. No fatal defects had been found in it, and the amendatory acts had been caused by an attempt to thwart their execution. He hoped in the future legislation they would adhere to the original intent of Congress.

In reply to Mr. Doolittle's assertion that they intended to place the South under negro control, he pointed to the excess of the white over the black population in all the States but South Carolina. If the whites had not registered it was the fault of that Senator and such speeches as his. The Senator knew that the few leaders disfranchised embraced all the brains and talent of the South, and he had been frank enough to say that the majority of the Southern whites had been opposed to the rebellion. They were forced into it by these very leaders, who were, therefore, the last men to be entrusted with authority so large. That it was sought to establish negro supremacy was untrue. Even in the Southern conventions a majority of the members are white.

To Mr. Doolittle's argument that they had recognized the validity of the Southern State governments by submitting to them the Constitutional amendment for ratification, he replied that it might as well be claimed that President Lincoln had recognized them by going down to Fortress Monroe to negotiate with them. Had these amendments been ratified, doubtless Congress would have recognized them as valid governments, but they did not. Congress, after waiting patiently to see what would be the result of the President's attempted reorganization, and finding they would certainly go into the hands of the rebels, took the necessary steps to reconstruct them in accordance with the Constitution and safety and peace of the country. He denied the Senator's claim that they were not willing these States should be admitted. They were striving to have them organized so they could be received as States in the Union. The territories and people were there, and the people of South Carolina had been as much subject to the laws during the whole of the rebellion, in a loyal point of view, as before they destroyed their State organization, and could perform no political act requiring such organization; hence they could not elect a Senator, the Constitution requiring Senators to be elected by the Legislature. The rebel Legislature they elected in 1862, was not such as is contemplated by the Constitution having an oath not to support the Constitution as required, but to support a Government set up in opposition to the United States; therefore, they were without a State Legislature. The rebellion had gone on until the civilized world, including judicial tribunals and Congress, pronounced it a cruel war. When that rebellion was overthrown and Gen. Sherman took possession of South Carolina, there being no one there to preserve peace, anarchy must have ensued had they not been controlled by military authority for a time until the people could be organized in harmony with the United States, which President Johnson undertook to do without convening Congress, and failed. Had the people voluntarily abandoned their hostility in 1865, called a convention, recognized the rights of all men, and the extinction of slavery and the authority of law, they would have been recognized by Congress. Suppose they had set up a monarchy; was it contended we must recognize it? If not, then Congress was Judge, and until Congress recognized the State governments of South Carolina, there was none?

The Constitutional amendments were submitted to the Southern States by the Secretary of State, not Congress, though even had they done so it would not be, in his judgment, an act of recognition. Had they adopted it, however, and done well in other respects, probably Congress would have recognized them. Who could say where the military power would be now when the rebellion was put down? Could General Sherman? He was a creature of the law, subject to the regulations of Congress. Could the President? War is anything more than General Sherman, except as Commander-in-Chief?

As President he could only see that the laws were faithfully executed, and if Sherman could not, as the head of a civil department, do what they were bound to recognize, neither could Andrew Johnson, his power over them being as Commander-in-Chief, and not the President. So far as it differed from his predecessor, origin or illness, was due or was in the Constitution gave any such power as Commander-in-Chief. They were subject to the regulation of Congress, the legislative department, which had decided that no such power existed in the hands of the President. That ended the question. Neither did the question belong to the judiciary. As well might the judiciary attempt to stop the approach of our advancing armies into the rebel States, as to decide what Government should be or not established. Could they issue a *mandamus* to compel a military commander to leave those States when Congress sent him there to preserve the peace, making use of local tribunals or loyal persons as they saw proper to remove them if they prove obstructions?

Replying to Mr. Doolittle's plea for suffering at the South by contrasting it with the consequences that would result on the North, he said that during the war he had favored making the rebellion odious by meeting out to the rebels the treatment they gave to the loyalists South, by confiscation and otherwise. Now, however, he favored restoring to all the men, with the exception of the leaders to an equality with other citizens, allowing them all to vote, perhaps, although there was no law or tribunal that at its origin doubted its power to do so in any case. Let the people of the States themselves, which would be the case even if two thirds could set aside what two-thirds did? Possibly it would not be going too far to require an unanimous motion of the whole Court. He had no sympathy for the cruelties of the war, and he was sorry that they were dragged into the discussion. They had nothing to do with this question.

Mr. JOHNSON—They do not belong to it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, alluding to a remark about the Chief Justice, went on to say that he hoped they would act with reference to the best interests of the country, and not as a party. As to the Presidency, in the passage of such a measure he again denied that any attempt was being made to establish negro supremacy. Many more thousands of whites went to the polls and voted the Radical ticket than were disfranchised, although many had been deterred from voting. For one he would never agree to modify the policy requiring the States to be placed in the hands of loyal men, or that they should be turned over to the control of the rebels, who were at the bottom of the worldwide murderers of the nation's life.

The death of Representative Hamilton of Ohio, was announced, and appropriate resolutions adopted, on which Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendment to the House bill in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau, which is an amendment reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate amendment, which is a substitute for the House bill, provides that the Bureau shall cease as a branch of the army, provided by sections 12 and 13 of the act of July 28, 1866, dies before receiving the bounty, it shall be paid to his heirs as being part of his estate, and not exceeding fifty dollars for another. The amendments of the committee are to add after the word "person" the words "or persons," and to strike out the word "soldier."

After considerable discussion the House seconded the previous question. The amendments reported by the Committee on Military Affairs were agreed to, and the Senate amendment as amended was agreed to, yeas 81, nays 52.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely the petition of volunteer officers now residing at Norristown, Pa., praying Congress to pass an act providing for the full volunteer officers of the army commissioned since March 4, 1865, to the "three months' extra pay allowed. He stated that this was a specimen of many similar applications. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. PILE, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell, at such time and place as he deems most advantageous to the government, the ground and buildings constituting the Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., with the public buildings, machinery, &c. Also, that portion of Fort Leavenworth reservation lying east of the Missouri river, and that portion on the west side, which is 2,133 feet wide, being a strip of Leavenworth and a line commencing at the north of Corral Ravine, and running parallel with the southern line of the reservation to its northern boundary. The commutation of the St. Louis Arsenal are to be divided into lots for building purposes, and divided into streets, &c.; one-third to be paid in cash. The grounds of the Liberty Arsenal and Fort Leavenworth reservation not to be sold at public auction, after due notice, in such lots as may seem advantageous to the Government. The Secretary of War is to establish an Arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the repair and storage of arms, at a cost not exceeding $200,000.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to strike out that part of the fourth section of the bill providing for the establishment of an armory at Jefferson Barracks, and he moved to amend by striking out the words "or Arsenal."

The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Wilson, of Iowa, Mungen, Barnes, Logan, Clarke of Kansas, Boutwell, Harding, Garfield, Washburn, of Indiana, Pile, of Missouri, and Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN WYCK moved to amend the bill by requiring the lots of the St. Louis Arsenal to be sold separately.

Mr. PILE said there was no objection to that.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, moved to amend by a proviso that the Fort Leavenworth Reservation, west of the Missouri River, should be sold in lots not exceeding ten acres.

Mr. PILE moved to amend by restricting the expenditure of Jefferson Barracks Arsenal to $150 000.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to table the bill and amendments. Negatived. The Van Wyck and Clarke amendments were agreed to. Mr. Pile's amendment, limiting the expenditure at Jefferson Barracks was also agreed to.

Mr. MUNGEN moved to amend by providing that the Fort Leavenworth Reservation shall be sold in lots of half an acre, separately, if desired by purchasers. Agreed to.

Mr. DODGE moved to amend by adding a proviso that the machinery, ordnance stores and arms which the government may desire to reserve from the sale shall be stored at any arsenal now established by law. Agreed to. The bill then passed.

The death of the late Cornelius S. Hamilton, of the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, was then, at two o'clock, announced by his colleague, Mr. LAWRENCE, who pronounced an eulogy, and offered appropriate resolutions. Eulogies were also made by Messrs. Morgan, Buckland and Welker. Resolutions adopted, and the House, at a quarter before three, adjourned.

The Chicago *Tribune* propounds a political "conundrum" which is as follows: If Grant, by the exercise of his discretionary powers as Secretary of War, has dispensed with $15,000,000 of useless expenditure per annum, how much can the other department expenses be reduced by thorough Congressional revision?

# HARRISBURG.

## STANTON RESOLUTION PASSED.

### Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

### Atlantic and Great Western Railway Rights.

**The Railroad Bills Before the Committees--Presidential Candidates--The Financial Question--Republican State Convention--The Democratic Slate.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 23, 1868.

The most interesting topic here this week to your readers is the remarkable fact that the Connellsville and Free Railroad bills have passed the committees of both branches at their first meetings. The only question was, should the committees act upon these heretofore hotly contested bills at their first meetings. The vote in the House committee, quoted in your own and other papers, was on this point. After the bills were taken up no amendments were moved and no special hostility manifested to either of them. The Senate committee had a session on Tuesday afternoon to hear Col. Thos. A. Scott on the Free Railroad bill. He suggested amendments to three or four sections of the bill, which is the same as prepared at last session of the Senator Buckalew. This meeting was especially called to enable the Committee to understand the bill, and Col. Scott and ex-Senator Bigham were invited to give their views and to suggest amendments. The objectionable points incorporated into the Landon bill of the session of 1867, were entirely abandoned, and Col. Scott declared all he wanted was a fair bill so guarded as not to cause existing railroads to be blackmailed. Very considerable amusement was created by the fact that Scott, who said that railroading had been the business of his life and if he knew anything at all it was on that question, only pretended to fully understand three or four leading points, and he was completely tripped up so that he had to admit that the ex-Senator was better posted on the law and facts bearing upon the bill than he himself was. The Senate committee have not yet acted on the Free Railroad Bill, but will take into consideration all the suggestions, and probably report a fair bill on which both sides will agree, and probably before the middle of February a good Free Railroad Law will be enacted.

The Connellsville Bill will have to encounter the old opposition to it. Still its friends are hopeful of its final passage through both Houses.

So far almost the only excitable matter before both Houses has been the resolutions endorsing Secretary Stanton. The Democracy are down on him with an intensity of hatred that has been rarely seen. He has been denounced as tyrant and murderer over and over. The most extravagant prophecies have been indulged in, in regard to the success of their party in the next Presidential election. Yet, after listening to the debate in both branches, I must say they have been seriously damaged thereby. I have no doubt, however, that next fall will witness the most desperate Presidential contest ever fought in this country. I have not met a single Republican here who is not out and out for General Grant as our candidate. The Democracy seem to be all at sea in regard to their candidate. The Hancock move has few supporters outside of his fighting record. He is acknowledged to be of the peacock variety. And then the terrible bitterness of the right bower of the Democracy, Vice President Wade, Ben. Butler, Andy Johnson, makes him below par as the Democratic candidate. A few of them who expect the financial issue to be the potent one speak of Pendleton as their candidate. The larger number are favored restoring Ex-Governor Packer to the Governorship to turn up."

Our friends here are anxious to keep all reactions on the financial issue out of the Legislature. Senator Lowry wants to follow Buckalew's lead and pay the public debt in greenbacks. The majority, however, desire the resolutions of the subject to remain in the committee until Congress gets some decisive legislation on the subject. Right upon the financial issue is admitted on all hands to be one that should be wisely managed. The Democracy are only thinking how they can make capital out of it. Unfortunately for them there are many Republicans in the Legislature who are in the same fix. The Democratic representatives here among the Democracy are down on Pendleton's scheme of semi-repudiation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, the Stanton bill, which is the same as prepared at last session of the Senator Buckalew, has been reported back. This

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# The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

*As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the* COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*


AT a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held in Harrisburg on Wednesday the 22d inst., after a full conference [illegible]y, March the 11th, was selected [illegible] the city of Philadelphia the [illegible] the State Convention to nominate [illegible]ates for Auditor General and [illegible] General, and to select four delegates [illegible]arge to the National Republican Convention. It will be the duty of the county committees to give the usual notice for electing county delegates.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD, of this State, has made a speech in Congress, taking sides against Mr. PENDLETON on the financial question. He repudiates repudiation. He goes back to the old doctrine of PENDLETON and the Democratic party, and maintains that greenbacks are an illegal issue and can be defended only on the ground of a War necessity, which no longer exists. So far, therefore, from agreeing with the PENDLETON-BUTLER doctrine of paying everything in greenbacks, he reiterates the opinion that Congress has no power to make greenbacks a legal-tender. The Ex-Chief Justice, who is now recognised as one of the head-lights of the Democratic party, has much to say on the financial question generally; but we make this reference to his speech because it establishes for a certainty the line drawn right through the Democratic party by the issue raised by Mr. PENDLETON—a matter that concerns us far less than the aforesaid Democracy.

## CIVILIAN PRESIDENTS.

The allegation has been, and is frequently made, that military men as such, that Generals distinguished in war are special favorites with the American people. Perhaps many honestly entertain the notion that military glory is an important element of availability in a candidate for high office in this country. The charge, if true, is a grave disparagement of our popular intelligence; the allegation, whether just or not, is surely no flattering compliment to us as a nation, capable of governing and taking care of ourselves. In the New York *Tribune* of the 21st inst., there is an article, the object of which is to show the falseness of this damaging charge. Passing in review all our Presidential elections, from the choice of WASHINGTON to the choice of LINCOLN inclusive, the article makes it perfectly clear that the facts of these great contests afford neither foundation nor color for any such idea. It would be difficult to abridge the article, and its cogency depends so much upon the array of single facts, that neither one, two nor three extracts would convey to our readers any adequate notion of the argument. We merely indicate two or three of its points. WASHINGTON was unquestionably an eminent soldier, and had by his military talents conferred inestimable benefits on his country. But, says the *Tribune* "It would be the deepest insult to the memory of WASHINGTON to assert that he was not nominated from his known statesmanship, and his vigorous and commanding position as a leader in civil affairs." His peaceful services, particularly in connection with the formation of the Constitution, are then mentioned. All the Presidents, from WASHINGTON to JACKSON, not one of whom possessed sufficient martial reputation to excite popular interest, were elected over military candidates of some distinction gained in war. In 1825 JACKSON, the warrior, was defeated by ADAMS, a civilian. In 1828 JACKSON was elected. But JACKSON had spent most of his life in the pursuits of peace; had been prominent in the South-west as a writer and speaker; had been District Attorney of Tennessee while it was a territory; had been one of the framers of its Constitution; had been a member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States and a Justice of the Supreme Court of his State, all before the year 1800, and therefore before he had acquired a single laurel in war. In 1836 HARRISON, the general, was beaten by VAN BUREN, a mere civilian. In 1840, HARRISON was elected President, but JOHN TYLER, who had never fought so much as a duel, was elected Vice President over RICHARD M. JOHNSON, somewhat distinguished in war, and confidently believed to have killed TECUMSEH. In 1852, PIERCE, not a soldier of renown, indeed hardly able to ride a war-horse, was elected over General SCOTT, a grand and most successful soldier. In 1856, Mr. BUCHANAN, who is not known to have ever commanded even a company of militia on review day, and whose only conquests had been made in the forum and at the bar, defeated Colonel FREMONT, U. S. A. In 1860, Mr. LINCOLN was nominated and elected over each and all the eminent soldiers with whom, at that time, almost every city and every village in the land were "blossoming." To go back, we may affirm in reference to the election of General HARRISON, and even of General TAYLOR, that the martial glory of neither was the chief cause of his success. The former was known to have, through life, been a student of history and politics, who had given evidence of his acquisitions in both, by published dissertations and by filling high civil appointments. The latter was believed to possess, in a high degree, certain attributes of character, not peculiar to the soldier, which seemed to point him out as the man for the high place to which he was elected.

In view of these most significant facts, we may confidently deny that the American people are at all open to the odious charge of predisposition to distinguish with peculiar favor military men as such, and irrespective of their civil qualifications. No! When the people fix upon a distinguished soldier as their candidate for the highest office in their gift, they are not childishly dazzled by military glory. Americans could and no doubt would admire and applaud a MURAT, but make him their ruler in admiration of his flashing sword and curvetting horse, or even of his mastery in military combination—never! This great intelligent people must be assured by indications of character and sagacity that the eminent general is something besides—that he possesses the endowments of a statesman as well. This we believe is their conviction at the present time in reference to General GRANT. As yet nominated by no convention, pointed out as the right man by no individual of commanding influence; from all sections and angles of the land voices are raised and hands directed to designate this most modest, unpretending, silent soldier as the person to complete, in a new sphere of activity, the work which is waiting to be done. There is something very remarkable sometimes in the evolution of the popular thought. It is a just remark made long ago, that in our daily talk we habitually employ words and phrases full of a wisdom which we do not recognise, in our language we are wise beyond the intention of our thought. The meaning of this is, that in the words used by the individual is embodied the wisdom of masses of men, of whole nations. We may, if we please, call it the instinct of the multitude; and where a whole nation is interested in a question, or a selection of doubtful settlement, we may safely confide in and follow this instinct. Its dictates or suggestions are the outcome of the collective wisdom or good sense of millions. This, doubtless, is the meaning of the venerable proverb which identifies the voice of the people with the voice of the Highest. In the widely extended and strong feeling or conviction of which General GRANT is the object, we think we hear "the common sense of most" pointing to him as the leader capable of carrying on to a peaceful and happy arrangement and permanent adjustment the affairs which fret and agitate us so much and so seriously threaten our future. And surely there is much in General GRANT's career to warrant and justify these hopes. We have space barely to indicate one or two of the matters to which we refer. We leave out of view his achievements in war, except one consideration suggested by them, and that is the vast mental power or intellectual grasp implied in the formation of several of the plans by which the rebellion was put down. Freely admitting the aid he received from the officers about him, still we presume that not one of them will deny to the General more than ordinary faculty of organization and combination. Then reflect what admirable powers of mind and what fine attributes of character must have existed in the man who negotiated LEE's surrender, so as to end the war without leaving any of "the dregs" by which war is usually followed. The whole South almost immediately disarmed. Greater admiration is, perhaps, due to the diplomatic skill by which the evil effects of General SHERMAN's arrangement with JOHNSTON were corrected or arrested. Then reflect what remarkable combination of mental and moral qualities must have been united in the man who was able to control, harmonize and use the men of various talents and dispositions, over whom he was placed as their chief. Constantly controlling and, no doubt, sometimes snubbing them, they appear to have performed their respective parts cheerfully and well. GRANT so bore himself that all agree in generous recognition of his abilities and worth. The great military financier we had forgotten, and must except. General GRANT's whole course since the close of the war, if impartially regarded, must make an impression decidedly in his favor. The ability with which he has, in Washington, fulfilled the duties of his own proper place, has never been questioned, we believe. Called suddenly to the War Department, he entered upon and performed its duties as if they had been long familiar to him. He not only did all that could be expected of him, but initiated and carried out important reforms.

He was, while there, not a mere *locum tenens;* every department of the service felt his presence and was affected by his influence. And this is merely saying what has been true of him in all the positions in which he has been placed. He has ever appeared, not only equal to all, but fit for all. However difficult or embarrassing they may have been, he has maintained himself in them with the calm and steady confidence of a man conscious of having been often and severely tried, and of having never failed to meet the requirements and expectations of the hour. In view of all these considerations, we think that the *Tribune* article utterly fails in its object. The American people we believe prepared to make GRANT their President, not because he is a great soldier, but because they believe him endowed in large measure with with all the qualities of head and heart which our highest functionary must possess in view of the difficult crisis in our history through which he is expected to conduct us.

## FRIENDLESS INSANE.

It is surprising when one thinks of it that a christian people—or even a people of much humanity of feeling—do not show more active interest than we show in the friendless insane of our commonwealth. In all parts of the country are men and women stricken with the loss of reason, whose friends are too poor to employ adequate attendance for them. Some of them are left to wander about or die by the wayside when death kindly overtakes them. More frequently, however, they are confined in jails, where no provisions have been made for their care and treatment, and where some of them are permitted to perish under circumstances truly pitiful. A kind master would hardly allow his disabled horse, or diseased dog, to be subject to the hardships which some of these unfortunate human creatures thus suffer. Others are placed for safe-keeping and maintenance in poor houses. The condition of these is seldom much more comfortable or proper than the condition of those confined in jails. An address has recently been issued by the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of directing attention to this most important subject. It is stated that the whole number of the insane in the State amounts to about 3,700. Of these our existing hospitals have not accommodations for more than 2,000, and the remaing fifteen hundred are left uncared for in any becoming or decent way. We have already said that some of them are lodged in jails. Others of them find entertainment in poor houses. The State Medical Society Report speaks of them as follows: "Some are confined in rooms, small and close, with no means of admitting a proper supply of fresh air, either summer or winter, and being in the basement, are often extremely cold in winter, and exceedingly uncomfortable at all times; others in rooms exposed to the idle gaze of every passer-by, and too often their excitement is aggravated by the unfeeling taunts and reproaches of the vicious and heedless; males and females in adjoining and often in opposite rooms, even in that state of excitement when they will wear no clothing, and have only the covering of a blanket or quilt, and that not used probably except during a small part of the day or night, with the doors of the rooms so arranged with lattice work or openings that any one can look in at pleasure." The report describes still others as "confined in small rooms built for them where they remain constantly, their food being passed in to them through a small opening left for the purpose, and no means of exercise offered them." We are also told that in some poor-houses the "insane are bound with a chain attached to the ankle and fastened to a staple in the floor, allowing only a few feet of motion around a fixed point." All this is surely very dreadful. And however dreadful, the Christian people of this rich Commonwealth are responsible for the whole fearful state of things described in this report. The State Medical Society have certainly merited the thanks of all by their timely and much needed interposition in behalf of our neglected insane. We trust too that more than thanks, that immediate and energetic action will be called forth by the Report. It recommends the erection of two new hospitals—one for each of two sets of counties specified. Our portion of the State is not embraced in this suggestion. We must add that nowhere is there more urgent need for additional asylum accommodations for the class of insane referred to, than in the part of the State in which we live. We could report instances of suffering from this want in our own county, that would surprise and distress many of our readers.

COLONEL A. K. MCCLURE, who for several months has been rusticating in Montana, has returned to Pennsylvania. He comes in good time to lend his influence to giving 50,000 majority in this State for Grant for President.

THE CRESCENT IRON WORKS at Wheeling are only closed temporarily, on account of stagnation in trade. When circumstances will justify the Whittaker Iron Company, owners of the mill, will resume operations.

## ON THE PRAIRIES.

### How to Reach There—and After.

To reach the great prairies of Illinois we will take the cars of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at 2:15 after noon, and after a rapid ride through Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, we arrive at the eastern border of the great prairie State. Still pushing westward we are landed in Chicago at ten o'clock on the following morning having made the trip of four hundred and sixty miles in a little less than twenty hours. Still westward, we take the train at Chicago and in a few hours we are borne into the heart of the great, rich, rolling prairies of Northern Illinois. To the traveler, for health and pleasure, and to the settler the prospect, particularly in the spring, is at once grand and inviting. The pleasure seeker will gaze with admiration at the wide-spreading prairie, covered with sweet scented clover, violets, pinks and the wild roses growing at the roadside. But the settler with a more practical eye will look at the well cultivated farms, the thrifty orchards, and the fat, rich black soil of the virgin prairie lying at his feet awaiting the breaking, and if a good man, his heart will swell with thankfulness to the great Giver of all good for providing these teeming granaries in the West to feed the people in the East. But the practical settler will not lose much time in admiration of the beauties around him, but will proceed at once to procure a high, dry rolling, piece of prairie for his farm. Then he wants a house, stable, team, wagon and plow. As it is our intention to try and describe the different operations of the settler on the prairies, and as the house is the first thing needed, let us show how they dig the cellar and build their houses in the western country. We will, therefore, commence with the cellar. Select a high, dry piece of ground, as near the road as is convenient, then measure off the proposed size of your cellar, cut four stakes for corner pins, and set them as squarely as possible with the road. Now hitch your team to the plow, tie the driving lines in a knot, put them over your shoulders, and plow up all the surface inside the corner pins. Then unhitch your horses and hitch on to the scraper. The scraper is an instrument much used in the west for digging cellars and repairing roads—in shape, much like a large scoop-shovel, and will hold a barrel of dirt when full. It is made very strong, to withstand the hard tugs it undergoes in its contests with old mother earth. The scraper can be hired or borrowed from some of the neighbors. Fasten a strong chain at each end to two iron staples fixed on each side of the pointed end of the scraper; then fasten it in the center with a clevis to your whiffletrees, and, with a boy to drive, haul the scraper close up to one of the corner pins; take hold of the handles of the scraper at the back end and raise it up; the boy now starts the team, and it is soon filled with soil; drive out at the end opposite to where you entered; having unloaded, drive back close up to the furrow you have just made, and keep on in this manner, scraping backward and forward, until you have removed all the loose soil made by plowing. Now plow it all over again as deep as possible, and scrape it out as before, and repeat the different processes until you have all the dirt removed, except some little at the ends. Now take your spade, square off the ends and any irregularities that may be on the sides or bottom. In this way a large cellar may be dug in a short time and with very little labor. Now get a stone mason to build you a good solid wall, extending two feet above the surface; then scrape up all the loose dirt to it, sloping it gradually from the wall; sow some cloverseed, narrow it in well, and you will soon have a nice little grassy plat around the dwelling; it will also throw the water away from the wall, and the cellar will be warm and dry.

By this time the carpenters will have the wood work all ready to set up, and very soon the house will be sided up and enclosed. The prairie house is divided off somewhat after the following manner: On the first floor there is a large kitchen, a bed room, and a buttery or pantry, with a stairway leading to the upper chamber rooms, and also one from the buttery to the cellar. The upper story is partitioned off into bedrooms. The large kitchen on the first floor, answers also the purposes of a sitting room and parlor. It is a very good idea, too, for there the family all meet together and are friendly and sociable—there the plans for the morrow's work are discussed—there the children receive their instruction, and become orderly and well behaved under the strict but kind eye of their parents. Now how to make our house warm and comfortable during the long cold prairie winter. The settler will go to the nearest saw mill and get twice as many pine strips one inch thick, two inches wide, as there are studding in his house; cut these strips the proper length to reach from the floor to the ceiling, nail them on each side of the studding to the weatherboards; saw lath to fit between the studs and nail them to the strips. Now put on a good heavy coat of plaster—this is plastering between the studding. Put on your lath and plaster on the outside in the usual manner, and the prairie house is as warm and comfortable as any mansion of greater pretension further East.

The settler being now in his own house, the first thing to be done is to put up a stable, and as straw stables are very common on the prairies we will describe the manner of building them: In the first place grind your axe up sharp, take the box off your wagon and drive over to the nearest grove (good timber in the tree can be bought there for four dollars per cord) and cut down ten small trees,—say twelve or fourteen inches through,—being careful always to cut trees with branches, in order to make a good strong crotch. Then cut three stout poles eighteen feet long, and a number of light poles; haul them to the spot designed for the stable, mark off sixteen feet square, and set the ten posts, the three in the center being four feet higher than the outside ones. Lay the three stout poles in the crotches of the uprights; then put your lighter poles crossways on top of them, ten inches apart, letting them extend a foot over the sides and ends. Now nail still lighter poles to the uprights, twelve inches apart all around this frame; then bank straw four feet thick firmly at the sides and ends up to the eaves. For a roof, pile on load after load of straw until of sufficient thickness; then cover it with prairie hay and lay on some poles to prevent it from being blown off by the wind. For a manger, drive sharpened posts, three inches apart, across one end of the stable; saw their tops off evenly, then take a pole sixteen feet long, flatten and pin it tight to the tops of the posts. Saw a joist into suitable lengths and make four strong boxes; cover their tops with sheet iron and pin them inside of the posts, and you have a manger strong and durable. It would be well to throw in a few loads of gravel, sloping it from the manger backward; it will answer a good purpose in keeping the stable dry. Hang on the door, using the tenth post to catch it to, and you have the straw stable of the prairies.

The next, is the big job of the season, viz., breaking the sod. Procure a good breaking plow, with a sharp rolling coulter attached. Supposing the land to be broken, eighty rods long: take four poles; place one twenty rods from your starting point, and the other two, in a direct line, to the end of the field; the fourth one is to be placed twenty paces to the left of the starting point; when you reach the first pole put it on a line with the one twenty paces to the left, and so on, to the end of the eighty rods. Cut a furrow across, to a line with the poles—then go back as you came up. Breaking is now an easy job. Any person can break forty acres in a month, working steadily. In the fall it should be cross plowed, and then left to the mellowing influences of winter. In the spring, when the ground is sufficiently dry, sow sixty bushels of good clean wheat, harrow it in well, and if properly harvested you will, in all probability, have one thousand bushels of good plump wheat, which will bring $1 50 to $2 00 in any of the neighboring towns. Prairie farming will pay in money a large per centage; and in a healthful, hardened frame, a per centage that cannot be reckoned. Let not the Eastern man dread the prairie winter: it is the winter that prepares the ground for sowing. The winter prepares the man for the spring work.

CHICAGO, to relieve the necessities of the poor of the city, gave a Charity Ball. Of course it was on a scale of magnificence known only to Chicago. The rest of the story is told by the *Tribune* thus:

The balance-sheet of Ball in account with Charity, as kept by double entry, reads as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ball Dr. to Charity (receipts) | $6,000 |
| Charity Dr. to Ball (expenses) | 10,000 |
| Balance due from Charity to Ball | $4,000 |

As the concern does business on the cash basis, Charity is expected to liquidate the bill forthwith. Charity suffereth long and is kind, but we apprehend that she will not want to go into another speculation with Ball this winter.

THE *Commercial Bulletin* concludes some speculations on the future of cotton, as follows: "The deductions to be drawn from the entire statement are most favorable to the cotton trade, though we regret most sincerely that the opinion seems to be only too well founded that the former supremacy of our own country in the cotton market is generally considered to be for the present lost.

THE New York *Tribune* says that "an insurance company, with the wealth of a Croesus," is soon to commence business in that city. It should be located in Chicago, where most of the heavily insured property seems to be burning up—accidentally, of course.

## Destitution in the South.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Will you let me say to the benevolent friends of the South who last winter came forward so promptly to the relief of the suffering poor in the South, that again a cry comes for aid; a cry not directly from the poor themselves—but from those engaged in teaching the freed people. I should have spoken of it at an earlier date, but for my impaired health and the pressure of other duties. Every letter that I get, especially from our white teachers, speaks of this matter. This year the appeal seems not to be so much for food as for clothing and for shoes. Last year though Mr. Jos. Albree and Mr. O. McClintock, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, I received two small sums together less than fifty dollars, that was received by them too late to be sent last spring. This money I am laying out in shoes. I have also received a box of clothing from the Ladies' Aid Society at New Castle. But what is this to send to a dozen or fifty different neighborhoods? do not say that I have so many different applications, but I know very well that there are plenty of places equally destitute with these, of which I have distinctly and repeatedly heard. These teachers are so accustomed to get articles from Pittsburgh that they can hardly believe the good people here mean to forsake them now. I know it seems like chronic begging—I dislike it—I hate again to make this appeal—but if the great God still continues to afflict our brethren of the South, is it for us to shut up our "bowels of compassion" from them? I don't say the people are dying of starvation, but simply that they are suffering severely for want of fuel, shoes and clothing—that the children in many instances cannot go to school for want of these, and I am sure I shall not appeal in vain. Let the pastors call attention to the matter, and our ladies once more see what can be done in the way of money for shoes, and also again gather and pack up the clothing which we and our children can spare. Contributions of clothing, shoes or money may be sent to the subscriber at the warehouse of Messrs. C. G. Hussey & Co., 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. But let it be promptly done. JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI,

General Agent Freedmen Aid Commissioner of Western Pa.

It is hoped that the neighboring cities and towns will not wait to be specially called on.

## Speaker Davis.

"We are not prepared to say that the people of Venango county desired the election of Col. Davis, but believe that a majority of the people preferred a different result."—*Venango Citizen.*

The editor of the *Citizen* says, "we are not prepared to say that the people of Venango county desired the election of Col. Davis," &c. We would simply remark that the people who "preferred a different result," are as small in number as many of the editor's transactions are in character. Had he got outside of the *six* who run him and his paper, he would have learned that nine-tenths of the citizens of this country are satisfied with the election of Col. Davis to the Speakership. We would like to know who the editor and his friends would have chosen.

Our own member, Col. Duncan, was not a candidate, but he battled manfully for Davis from first to last, for which he has the thanks of many Republicans. When Davis represented this county in the Legislature in 1861, he occupied the Speaker's chair, and discharged the duties of his position in a manner that was not only a credit to himself but to the county and district that elected him. We think his former experience has especially fitted him for the position, and being a citizen of our county we feel sure that he will not forget our interests, when he can further them without compromising himself or the position which he occupies.

OLD VENANGO.

FRANKLIN, January 20th.

## "The Railroad Question."

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, January 22d, 1868.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

I read in your editorial column this morning, an article on the "Railroad Question," all of which I cordially indorse, except the last seven words, viz: "or any other which can be constructed;" but to these seven words I desire to file my objections. In the autumn of 1861, while Colonel James Worral was engaged in making the survey of the "Shuman's Valley Route," I made a survey of the mountain passes between the Cumberland Valley and Path Valley, of which I published a report at the time.

In that report, I *think* that I demonstrated the superiority of the route surveyed by me, (from Harrisburg to their point of junction,) over that surveyed by Colonel Worral, in the item of cheapness of construction and easy grades, and I *know* that I demonstrated its saving of distance to be about twelve (12) miles. Of course, when the Connellsville Railroad comes to be extended to its legitimate eastern terminus, the different routes will be thoroughly examined, and its location will not be controlled by surveys or reports already made, some of which were made, no doubt, to serve local purposes.

Respectfully, JOSEPH MIFFLIN, C. E.

WE are informed from Washington that the Committee on Banking in the House of Representatives, has not taken up the subject of National Banks at any formal meeting, but the general talk of the members of this committee leads to the conclusion that a majority are in favor of taxing the banks and depriving them of a portion of their circulation. The committee is not in favor of any severe hostile legislation, and while the propositions alluded to might be carried if brought to a vote, it is not likely that the committee will report any measures looking in the direction indicated for some time to come.

THE *World* wants to have McClellan nominated again, and probably would consent to Pendleton as Vice. It backs up its suggestion with the following statement as to the wonderful abilities of the "gunboat" warrior: "All who are familiar with his character have been struck with the fact that his political knowledge extends much further than to great questions, and comprehends even political details that *seldom come within the range of military men.*" If we cannot have Pendleton let us have McClellan, by all means; and if we could only have them both, it would be glorious.

*Our Young Folks* for February appears on slight examination to be a good number—and if it is not good, it will be unlike its predecessors. The appearance of this illustrated magazine for boys and girls, is always eagerly looked for by boys and girls—and it frequently contains articles well worthy the attention of older readers.

THE gallant Arctic voyager, Captain Sherard Osborn, has met with little encouragement from the English press in his endeavors to get up an expedition to view the continent on which, according to the latest received doctrine of navigators in England, the North Pole is situated. The axes of the earth, he is told, are hidden from mortal ken. Even astronomy cannot conjecture yet, whether they are surmountable by cockatoos, or even by icebergs towering towards the pole-star to a greater altitude than the highest of the Himalayas. Indeed, no one dreams of exploring the everlasting regions of the Arctic Ocean, but the Scotch Pole has 100 miles of coast to them. However, the Royal Geographical Society may be kinder than the press, and we shall not be surprised to find that a steamer or more are sent to explore this Utopia of the north. Certainly, as it seems, no one has ever set foot on Kleist's Land, and the geographers fret at the notion of its lying there unvisited. The whale hunters think it is a chilly, uncomfortable and valueless place; but it does not at all quench the spirit of men like Captain Osborn, who come of the same stock as those daring old Elizabethan adventurers who made their way into the remotest lands.

THE Quincy *Herald* of Thursday has an important article, stating that the river mail contract has been awarded to the St. Louis and Quincy packet company, a new line in direct opposition to the wealthy old Keokuk line; that stock in it to the amount of $50,000 has been taken by the Hannibal and St. Joe and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Companies, and that three boats will be added to the line soon after the resumption of navigation. Next day's *Whig* says it is all a mistake about railroads having taken stock, and the closing of a mail contract.

SEWAGE FOR MANURE.—The New York *Country Gentleman* has an article on the sewage of large cities as a fertilizing agent. It says that such cities as Albany and Buffalo would probably furnish liquid manure enough to fertilize two thousand acres of land. Edinburgh, in Scotland, has turned its sewage upon a barren sandy meadow, which was valueless, and made it land which now rents for $100 to $150 an acre per annum. The sewage of Boston would be sufficient to fertilize a thousand or two acres of barren land around the city.

HOLDERS OF THE LUCKY TICKETS.—W. R Scribner, No. 678, Broadway, New York, was the holder of the number that drew the $40,000 prize in the Riverside Institute distribution. The second prize of $20,000 was drawn by Mr. R. Somerby, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Somerby is a well-known gift showman, but who Mr. Scribner is the public is not so well informed. These showmen are remarkably lucky fellows, to always share in the first prizes of gift distributions.

VALLANDIGHAM, it is said, does not intend to keep quiet, but intends to fight it out. According to the statement of his friends he has already planned a future campaign, and his objective point is the Speakership of the House of Representatives. He has figured up the election of a Democratic House beyond the probability of a doubt, and expects to be a member of the Forty-first Congress from the Third district of Ohio.

## PERSONAL.

—Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, in retiring from the active duties of the ministry, refused the annuity cheerfully offered by his people. The income from his books doubtless puts him in easy circumstances of life.

—"That man," said Sidney Smith, "is not the discoverer of art who first says the thing but he who says it so long, so loud, and so clearly that he compels mankind to hear him."

—Ina Hillgen is the name of a Swedish maiden, now singing in the Royal Theater, Stockholm, who is said to possess greater vocal abilities and operatic talent than Jenny Lind or Christina Nilsson, at their best.

—Mr. Norton, United States Senator from Minnesota, has been compelled to leave Washington for the winter, on account of ill health. By the recommendation of his physician he has gone to Cuba.

—Some newspaper, says the New York *Sun*, has insinuated that General Grant failed to meet an appointment with Mr. Johnson relative to the recent War Office muddle, because he was hilarious, *i. e.* Intoxicated. We never see such cowardly insinuations without thinking of an anecdote of Mr. Lincoln. After the victory of Pittsburg Landing, a furious raid was made on the President to cashier Grant on the charge that he was not sober during that terrible battle. A committee who had waited upon him to urge this course, were cowed into silence and came away. The President took off his seat, and standing six feet four inches, said, "Gentlemen, I wish you would tell me where Grant buys his whisky. I would like to send a barrel of the same brand to each of our generals."

—The following appears in the Philadelphia *Press:* The accounts of Colonel Forney, Secretary of the Senate of the United States, have been fully adjusted by his financial officer, and any persons desirous of information on the subject can be gratified by calling on Hon. R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury. There has always been a large undrawn appropriation in the Treasury to the credit of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Government has never been in the slightest danger of losing a dollar.

—During the recent restoration of a church in Brighton, occupied by the advanced Ritualists, one of the workmen employed, ascending the pulpit, exclaimed, "I publish the banns of matrimony between this church and the Church of Rome." "And I," said another artisan, turning towards the first speaker, "forbid the banns." "On what ground?" inquired he of the pulpit. "On the parties is too near akin," was the reply.

—The Princess of Wales had so far recovered her health as to be able on Christmas day to proceed to the pretty little church in the park at Sandringham, for the first time since her illness.

—Secretary Seward made the remark the other evening at a dinner party that, "as the British Government had arrested George Francis Train, he was more than half inclined to 'tinkle his little bell' and have Charles Dickens arrested by way of retaliation."

—In September, 1858, Abraham Lincon wrote the following letter to Charles Lanmon:

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky; education, defective; profession, a lawyer. Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war; postmaster at a very small office; four times a member of the Illinois Legislature; and was a member of the Lower House of Congress.

"Yours, etc.,
"A. LINCOLN."

—Col. Michael Bailey, formerly Captain in the 100th New York Infantry, and latterly a Lieutenant Colonel under Gen. O'Neil in the Fenian fight at Ridgeway, June 2, 1866, died in Buffalo on the 17th inst., from the effect of a wound received at the Fenian attack on Fort Erie.

—Robert Johnson, son and Private Secretary of the President, has been placed in the lunatic asylum of the District of Columbia, to cure him, if possible, of periodical drunkenness, which in his case amounts to insanity. Probably a little of that medicine might be as good for the father as the son; for, whatever the cause, his malady is quite as unmistakable.

A REMARKABLE case of plagiarism has been brought to light in London. Of a volume of discourses published by Dr. Liddon, the renowned tractarian preacher at Oxford, one proved to be taken from some notes on Loyola written by a Jesuit priest Manresa, and the rest were largely colored from the same source. Mr. Liddon has now replied to the criticism and his explanation is curious. The simple account of the matter, he says, is, that the first sermon in his book was composed from MS. notes compiled for lectures delivered by Manresa for the purpose of extempore preaching and unaccompanied in most instances by any reference to the sources from which the several notes had been taken. The extracts from Manresa must have been made by him between '53 and '54 when he was a curate; and when he wrote the sermon years afterwards, he believed himself to be copying or enlarging notes of his own, or which the book was mainly full.

## CITY MATTERS.

LAWRENCE STEAM FIRE COMPANY.—The citizens of Lawrenceville met at Robinson's Hall on Wednesday evening, to organize a Steam Fire Company. W. C. Brown was called to the chair, and E. F. Pearson appointed Secretary. It was resolved to purchase a first class steamer, and we have no doubt the Lawrence Fire Company will be among the finest in the city. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: John W. Riddell, Esq., President; W. C. Brown, Vice President, Col. Andrew Scott, Treasurer; Frank Donaghue, Secretary; Wm. Atkinson, Assistant Secretary; L. W. Reynolds, A. L. Pearson and A. D. Anderson, Delegates to Firemen's Association. Messrs. S. McMahon, John Chislett, Jr., and James T. McClure were appointed a committee to confer with Councils relative to building, &c. The Company now numbers about seventy men. The next meeting will be held at Robinson's Hall on Wednesday, February 5th.

### The Fifth Ward, Allegheny, School Board.

The Board of Directors of the Fifth Ward Public Schools, Allegheny, have organized by the election of the following officers and committees:

President—John E. Parke. Secretary—C. B. Shea. Treasurer—W. A. Reed.

Finance Committee—Joseph Walton, C. B. Shea, John E. Parke.

Building Committee—Robert Lea, J. F. Crowther, Nathaniel McClinton.

Visiting Committees—Joseph Walton and C. B. Shea; Robert Lea and N. McClinton; and S. F. Crowther and John E. Parke.

A special committee was appointed to confer with the other School Boards of the city, namely: John E. Parke, Joseph Walton and Robert Lea.

### Sales of Real Estate.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Sulvely, Esq., Recorder, January 22d, 1868:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Dougherty to David Ray; tract of land on Turtle creek, 18¾ acres | 450 00 |
| John Ray to David Ray; lot in Mckeesport | 800 00 |
| 50 feet on Ringold street, by 130 feet deep, S. B. Chiley, Sheriff, to George Chatland; interest of John S. Smith in a lot on the Freeport road, with buildings | 1,050 00 |
| Benjamin Patton to Francis Kerr; lot in Hampton township, in "Deer Park," containing 2 acres | 150 00 |
| Benjamin Patton to Michael Wagner; lot in "Deer Park," containing 9¾ acres | 712 00 |
| Sam'l Wilson et al. to Wm. Wilson; lot in East Birmingham, 20 feet on Sarah street by 120 feet | 1,000 |
| City of Allegheny to John Brisner, lot No. 8, in block 1, in plan of lots in Baker township, laid out by the Directors of the Poor, 24 feet on Ohio street, and running back 120 feet to Mead alley | 200 |
| S. B. Chiley, Sheriff, to George K. Gamble, interest of William Watts, in lots Nos. 34 and 42, in Warden & Alexander's plan, Birmingham | 150 |
| Robert Andrews to James H. Hemphill, lot in Second ward, Allegheny, 22 feet front on Allegheny avenue | 450 |

### A Forger Arrested

Yesterday, officer Smith, of the Philadelphia police, called upon Chief of Police Scott, and informed him that several forgeries had been perpetrated in Philadelphia, by parties who it was supposed, were in this city. He stated that two checks on the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia, one for $630 and the other for $720, bearing the names of well known citizens, had been presented at the bank, and after being cashed had proved to be forgeries. A day or two ago, a letter was received from this city by the officers of the bank containing a check for $870, drawn by Alexander Young, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, in favor of David Hall. The check was shown Mr. Young, when he at once pronounced it a forgery, and measures were taken to detect the guilty parties. The letter received at the bank was signed by a John Sergeant, who directed that the money should be forwarded to him, in care of Mr. Evans, bookseller, on Fifth street. Officer Smith was selected by the bank to work up the matter, and upon arriving in the city called at the Mayor's office, as stated. After a consultation it was decided to try the effect of a decoy letter, and after officers Scott and Rivers had explained the case to Mr. Evans, they took up a position in the store. They had not waited long before a man came in and inquired for the letter, but noticing the police turned and ran down the street. He was followed and overtaken at the corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, and placed in the lock-up. He proved to be a young man named Sergeant, who arrived in this city some weeks ago, and attracted considerably attention by his lavish expenditure of money. He stated that he was engaged in the gold mining business, in Colorado, but intended to dispose of his claims and settle permanently in this city. Unfortunately for the Orphans' Fair and the places of amusement he has largely patronized, he will not be permitted to carry out his intention, but will be taken to Philadelphia to-day by officer Smith.

## THE OIL INTERESTS.

### Annual Meeting of the Petroleum Association—Oil Contracts for 1868—The Gauging Bill in Congress—Bonded Warehouse for Philadelphia—The Railroad Freights—Election of Officers for 1868, Etc.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held yesterday morning, at their room in Dalzell Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street. The President, R. W. Burke, Esq., occupied the chair, and H. M. Long, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

FORM OF OIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Hutchinson presented the report of the Committee on Contracts, being the form of agreement recommended for the sales of oil for the ensuing year, which, after an amendment by Mr. Kirk, was adopted as follows:

(Place and date.)

Bought of the ——— of Pittsburgh, for account of the ———, of ——— barrels refined petroleum in bond, (barrels not to average less than forty gallons nor more than forty-five gallons net,) at ——— cents per gallon, packages included. Color ——. Burning test—one hundred and ten degrees (110 degrees) Fahrenheit, or upwards. To be delivered in bonded warehouse in ——— and prime shipping order, between the ——— and ——— days of ———, 1868, at buyer's option, with at least ten days' notice to sellers.

In case no notice is given, it is to be delivered and paid for on the ——— day of ———, 1868.

Terms, cash on delivery.

(Signed)

———, ———, Brokers.

Mr. Kirk offered the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the contract read be adopted as the standard contract of this Association, and that the committee have one hundred copies of it printed and forwarded to the brokers and commission merchants of the country, and request them to copy it.

THE FIFTEEN DAYS OPTION QUESTION.

A difference of opinion existing between the Association in regard to what was really fifteen days' option, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Logan, was adopted after some discussion:

*Resolved*, That the construction this association put upon their pledge is that fifteen days' option is fifteen days including the five days notice provided to be *within* the time.

CHANGING THE MODE OF GAUGING.

The Secretary read a communication from Hon. J. K. Moorhead, our Representative in Congress, stating that the petition of the Association to have the mode of gauging oil changed, had been referred to the

# The Daily Commercial

## PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

### Liquid-Fuel-Burning Steamship Ready for Sea--Experiments in Boston.

Colonel Henry R. Foote, the patentee of the invention for burning petroleum as fuel to generate steam, has obtained control of the steamship Island City, with which he proposes to demonstrate the practicability and economy of liquid fuel. A Boston correspondent writing about Colonel Foote's enterprise, incidentally remarks: The experiments that have already been made in this city with petroleum and heavy oil have been sufficiently successful to warrant the assurance that liquid fuel, as a substitute for coal, is to be the fuel of the future, and that we are on the eve or a grand revolution in the supply of motive power, no "official" report to the contrary notwithstanding. The experiments at the piano-forte manufactory of the Messrs. Chickering, in this city have settled the fact of the utility of the new fuel in large manufacturing establishments, and now the culminating point of those experiments is about to be realized in its application to marine engines. In regard to its use in the steam fire engines here, I learn that the forthcoming report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department will allude, in most flattering terms, to the experiments made with the fuel in one of the steamers last October, and that he will heartily recommend its universal application to all the machines on the ground of its superiority to coal, being clean and concentrated, and evidencing an ability to do more work in a given time than by the old method.

Since the steamship came into the possession of the present owner and inventor, the Island City has been transformed into a very fine craft, and is now a pleasure steamer indeed, and is admirably calculated for the purposes for which she has been adapted. She is about 400 tons burden, was built on the Clyde, her hull is of iron, and in all respects she is one of the most substantial and safest steamships afloat, and although a small craft, she has a large carrying capacity, and can accommodate quite a number of passengers in a first-class manner. Her motive power consists of a trunk engine of 250 horse-power, and her boiler is of the "haystack" pattern, having four furnaces. The Island City was formerly a blockade-runner, but after her capture she was sold to parties here, and until within a few months was engaged in general trade between this city and St. John, N. B. Among the improvements made in her has been the enlargement of the fire-room by the removal of the coal-bunkers, and the fitting up of the engine room, which now shines in polished iron and brass and paint and varnish, while the floor is carpeted with tapestry, and all the other appointments made to correspond. The engine-room of the Island City is one of the handsomest affairs of the kind ever seen on board a steamship. No coal dust to foul the machinery, nor to choke the throats of the engineer or firemen as heretofore, but a cleanliness pervading the apartment that would excite the jealousy of the most scrupulously neat housekeeper.

The general principles of Colonel Foote's apparatus have already been made known through the experiments on the United States gunboat Palos, but it may be remarked that he has introduced a number of improvements that he was unable to make while laboring under the restraint of official formalities. In fact, every arrangement has been made for a thorough practical test of the invention. Concerning the arrangement of the apparatus on the Island City, which will make a trip from Boston to New York in a few days, the following will be interesting: Ordinarily, the oil for general use is kept in iron tanks on the deck, or in tanks stowed in the hold of the vessel, but as this Island City can carry sufficient oil for a short trip, say to New York, for instance, without such an arrangement, convenience has placed a tank on either side of the steam boiler, holding about one thousand gallons each. These tanks are securely fastened to the side of the ship, are entirely out of the way, and can be readily replenished from above by an orifice in the deck immediately above the "manhole" of the tanks, the oil being conducted through a fitting tube. A gauge attached to each tank indicates the amount of oil on hand. These tanks are called "feeders," and pipes lead from them to the retorts, of which there are four, made of cast-iron with wrought-iron bottoms. Col. Foote, profiting by experience, has introduced some important improvements into the retorts for vaporizing the oil, which with the also improved method of introducing air and steam, render combustion of the elements more complete than on the occasion of past experiments. The two air pumps used in connection with the process of combustion are powerful machines, capable of forcing four pounds per square inch of air every revolution, or twelve hundred feet per minute. They are compact, simple, and were made especially for the Island City. The auxiliary or "donkey engine" for supplying the steam that is passed into the retorts until steam is made in the boiler, is an upright affair, and is located in a convenient, out-of-the-way place in the fire-room. An imaginary line separates the engine-room from the fire-room, and so the visitor can, at a single glance, witness the separation of that conservation of force or energy contained in the elements of the furnace, and behind him watch the measured strokes of the engine, receiving an amount of power equal to that which the fuel itself loses. Instead of employing eight firemen on the Island City, and a number of coal-passers, one man only is needed to run the four fires—run, or rather regulated by stop-cocks as easy as counting two and two.

## Terrible Destitution and Suffering at Tunis.

Mr. G. W. Heap, the United States Consul at Tunis, writes to Secretary Seward, under date of December 20, as follows:

"SIR:—I regret to report that since my last, the sufferings of this population from famine and the inclemency of the weather have frightfully increased. A few days since one hundred and nine persons died of starvation in the streets of the city, and I was informed by a gentleman that while on his way from the Goletta to Tunis, he found the bodies of three Arabs on the road. The greatest mortality is in the city from hunger and cold was on the 10th inst., when, I am informed, it reached one hundred and forty-two. The news from the interior is equally distressing. It is impossible to obtain even an approximate estimate of the number who perish daily from starvation in all parts of the regency, but it is known to be very great. Supplies of grain have reached here, but thousands have not the means of purchasing it. Notwithstanding the rains, which promise to give abundant crops, large tracts of land remained untilled for the want of cattle or seed grain. The price of wheat is $5 per bushel, and of barley $1 50. Arab women offer their children to Christians for a few coppers to purchase bread.

"This stricken people bear their misery with patience and resignation. I hear of no disorder or disturbance. Men, women and children lie literally starving a few yards from the provision stalls, gazing with wistful eyes on the coveted food, yet they commit no act of violence or scarcely of pilfering. Among the Christians, who number upwards of ten thousand in the city and its environs there is much poverty and suffering, but they receive some relief. The Jewish population is about twenty thousand. The richer members of this persuasion have done more for the relief of their poor than all the other inhabitants combined have done for theirs. The Mahometans alone view the sufferings of their brethren with stoical apathy or indifference. They look upon it as a dispensation of Providence which it would be useless, perhaps sinful, to mitigate. Their fatalicism is made a ready apology for their avarice. A feeble effort was made recently to give food and shelter to the Mahometan poor, but the relief so grudgingly offered was totally inadequate. A Moorish hospital, richly endowed, receives the corpses picked up each morning in the streets to prepare them for burial, but refuses admission to the living. Children scarcely able to walk are found wandering in the streets, crying for food, their parents having died or forsaken them. Many are sheltered and fed by charitable Christians. The scenes daily witnessed in the streets are distressing in the extreme."

## A New Motive Power.

An experiment was made in Philadelphia on Tuesday which may yet be the means of causing a revolution in motive power and supersede steam. The experiment was made on a scale of one-horse power, and is thus described by the Philadelphia *Press:*

To the condenser or cylinder now in use for steam is an addition of one-third in length, with an apparatus securing its adaptation to the new agent. The boiler and furnace are, of course, dispensed with. Two new elements are introduced into the cylinder: one-tenth of gas, or vapor, derived from petroleum, and nine-tenths of air, which, uniting, form a compound combustible as gun-powder. When in operation a lighted taper enters the magazine and ignites the compound, the expansive force of which imparts life to the machinery. The resultant, egressing through a chimney, creates a vacuum which draws in a fresh supply of elements, thus constantly recharging the cylinder. The taper, extinguished by each ignition and rekindled from burners at the apertures of entrance, reminds the spectator of a weaver's shuttle, and gives some conception of the manner in which the needle of the Prussian gun performs its office. The condenser is clad in a coat of mail in the shape of an external cylinder, which provides an annular space sufficiently capacious to keep a course of water guarding against overheating of the metals. The entire machine is perfectly simple.

## What the Peace of Europe Costs.

The London *Economist* sets forth some figures concerning the cost of the "peace establishment" of Europe that are slightly startling. Just now, peace reigns supreme among all those states, and yet the standing armies embrace 2,870,000 men, ready to be increased by the call of war to 5,000,000. The cost of this peaceful array is, for the eight principal nations, $660,000,000 annually, for their armies; and the smaller States easily add $40,000,000 more. Besides this, the five maritime States expend annually about $90,000,000 on their navies, where 218,887 men are held in service. Moreover, the cost of the enforced absence of these men from the industry and production of the country, calculated on the very meagre basis of a shilling (twenty-five cents) per day, is nearly $300,000,000 per annum. Adding to this the difference between their wages and the value of their productions, we find a terrible total of nearly a thousand millions a year expended for the preservation of peace in Europe—a peace which has produced three great wars within the past fifteen years, and which contains elements of even more frequent explosion. Europe spends more for "peace" than for anything else except war, and does not get what she pays for.

## STATE NEWS.

Charles Barkley, aged sixty years, a watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Blair Furnace, in Blair county, gave food and shelter, on the 11th, to a young Englishman named Edward Sims, who represented himself to be in a destitute condition. Before retiring for the night, the old man knelt as usual to offer up his devotion to Providence, when Sims jumped upon his back, garroted him, and robbed him of a silver watch, with which he decamped. On the 13th inst. Sims was arrested at Harrisburg, and brought over to Blair county, where he is now in jail. He confesses the theft.

As William Layfay, his wife and another woman were walking on the Broad Top Railroad track, in Blair county, on the 18th inst., they were met by the mail train west. The women cleared the track, but Layfay became confused, and, before he could escape, was struck by the locomotive and instantly killed.

The elephant Romeo, which lately killed his keeper at Hatborough, still continues in his enraged state and is confined in a pen made of stout timbers, under the bridge leading to a barn.

The Allentown *Daily Dispatch* hoists the names of Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President.

Frederick Everhart, of West Beaver, Armstrong county, died recently at the age of 99 years and 18 days. He was the oldest man in the county.

The consolidation of the Oil Creek with the Warren and Franklin Railroad is talked of, and a meeting of directors, to canvass the subject, is called for next Wednesday, the 29th inst.

An old lady, familiarly known as "Aunt Jennie Paine," died in Chambersburg, on Monday morning last, in her hundredth year. The deceased was for many years unable to perform any labor, and, having no relatives, was supported mainly by the Methodist Church, of which she was an acceptable member.

Perry county is showing signs of agitation on the subject of a removal of the county seat from Bloomfield to Newport.

The number of paupers in the Blair county poor-house on the first day of January, 1868, was ninety-five—an increase of eighteen over the number of inmates on the first day of January, 1867. There were two deaths during the month of December, 1867. Those receiving alms at the poor house are classed as follows, with regard to age: One between 30 and 100 years, eight between 80 and 90 years, twelve between 70 and 80 years, fifteen between 60 and 70 years, and fifty-nine under 60.

Sunday morning, 12th inst., George Illig hung himself in his cell in the Lebanon county prison. Some months ago Illig and his brother were arrested for stealing some cattle from Hon. G. Dawson Coleman's farm in Lancaster county, and convicted. The brother still remains in prison in that county, although repeated efforts have been made to procure a pardon for him, but George, soon after trial, was declared insane and sent to the State Asylum. He made his escape from the institution and was subsequently arrested for horse and cattle stealing, but the fact of his escape from the Asylum being proven, he was sent back to the custody of Dr. Curwen. He again escaped and a few weeks ago was arrested for horse-stealing, the animals being the property of Dr. Ramsden, of Annville. On Sunday morning early he tore his sheet into strips, and fastening one end of his improvised rope in a hole at the top of the iron door, he made a loop of the other, and when the door was opened he was attended at he was found swinging and dead, but still warm.

## WESTERN NEWS.

Of the "big bore" at Louisiana, Missouri, the *Journal* of the 16th says: "On Monday last the big augur was eighty feet below the surface of the ground and still progressing towards China. At a depth of seventy-one feet a streak gray and stone; at seventy-six feet sulphur or iron pyrites; at seventy-seven feet struck six-inch crevice; at eighty feet found old red sand stone, which is regarded as a most favorable indication. The entire company and the scientific employees are at this moment more sanguine than ever that oil will be found."

The Germans of St. Louis have been trying for some time to break down the Christian Sabbath. They have at length succeeded in getting a bill through the City Council, for the repeal of all the Municipal regulations which prohibit labor and the opening of places of amusement, beer shops and grog shops on the Sabbath. The vote stood fourteen for repeal to eight against it. The principal argument in favor of the repeal was, that the laws for the observance of the day were not enforced and could not be.

A house that was being moved by teams between Lawrence and Topeka on the 16th inst., happened to stick fast on the railroad in attempting to cross the track, and in consequence was demolished by the down coming train. A man was sent up the track with a lantern to stop the train, but the engine walked half way through the building before the engineer comprehended the state of affairs. The engineer and the house owner were both considerably astonished. The engine received but little injury, while the house was converted into a pile of fragments.

## Unfounded Apprehensions.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The apprehension that the Supreme Court will decide against the constitutionality of some portions of the reconstruction act is *borrowing trouble a great way ahead.* There is no case before the Court, involving that question, that can come up for argument in the regular order, within less than two years. A rule, not long since adopted by the Court, forbids any case from being advanced, in its order, *unless it be a case in which the government is interested, and at the request of the government.* A motion is pending before the Court to advance this case. The motion is made, not by the government, but by the other party. The Attorney General having declined to act in the case, inasmuch as he had advised the President against its constitutionality, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, has, at the request of General Grant, then Secretary of War, *ad interim*, undertaken the management of it on the part of the Government. There is no reasonable probability that this case will be reached for a considerable time. The court will not be eager to volunteer a political judgment in advance of its order, and called for by the interest of agitation. Nor can the rumors of the judgment of the court, in a case not argued, be founded on any authentic authority. The judges of that high tribunal are not in the habit of giving to the public their opinions, in advance of their official announcement, even after argument. Certainly they are not in the habit of forming their opinions before argument. These rumors may, or may not, be correct; *they are certainly unauthorized, and at best only guesses, with the probabilities against their correctness.*

## A Curious Book.

Dr. Henry Holdon, of Durham, England, recently lectured at Newcastle upon "St. Cuthbert's Gospels." This work is also called "The Durham Book" and "The Lindisfarne Gospels." The lecturer said:

"This book is preserved in the British Museum, where it is shown to the public as one of the greatest curiosities, and also one of the most valuable MSS. in this or any other country. This book is one thousand one hundred and sixty years old, and he must take them back to the Saxon era in order to relate its history. On Lindisfarne there once stood a famous Benedictine monastery, founded by Oswald, King of Northumbria, who sent to Iona for missionaries to convert his subjects to Christianity. Aidan came about 635 A. D. as the first bishop, and he received from the King the Isle of Lindisfarne, from that circumstance called Holy Island. In 685 St. Cuthbert was taken from his seclusion and austerity in the Farne Island to become one of Aidan's successors. At the death of St. Cuthbert, his successor, Egfrith, in 698, determined to show some singular respect to the memory of his distinguished predecessor; and this he did by writing out the gospel—a work which would occupy the Bishop many a long year; and the MSS. which was the result of his labors may vie in respect of the delicacy of the penmanship and the beauty of its general execution with any that can be produced in our own or all other countries.

"It is written in a large, bold, uniform hand; the ink retains all its depth of color, and the unvarying equality of the thickness of letters is so remarkable that it seems hardly possible to have been written with a common quill. It is written in the Latin language, and contains two hundred and fifty-eight double-column folio pages, thirteen and a half inches by nine and a-half inches. It is written throughout in uncial or initial letters, on carefully glazed vellum. Ethelwald, who succeeded Egfrith, clothed the book with a binding of gold and silver, and inlaid it with precious stones. The initial letters of each gospel are most remarkable; each of them is of gigantic dimensions, most legantly ornamented with an endless variety of patterns; and most astounding was the quality and permanence of the inks and colors. The history of this wonderful book became the history of the Lindisfarne Brethren. About fifty years after the time which had been mentioned the Danes began to appear on the coast, and they burned down the monastery and murdered many of the ecclesiastics. Thus compelled to fly, the monks carrying with them the bones of St. Cuthbert and other saints, together with their precious volume, wandered about, until at last they settled at Durham.

"After awhile St. Cuthbert's gospels were translated into Saxon, the Dane-Saxon, or common language, of the day, the translation being beautifully written between the lines of the Latin; and this was done about the year 950. From this period some six centuries elapse before any further account of St. Cuthbert's book appears. When it again came before them it was despoiled of its noble cover, which had probably been stolen at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, for the sake of its gold and jewels. It was then found in the hands of Robert Bowyer, clerk of Parliament under James I., and afterwards in the library of Sir Robert Cotton, at Westminster, who bought it, and it was afterwards transferred to the British Museum by Sir John Cotton, along with the remainder of his library. A few years ago the authorities of the Museum suggested the idea of re-binding the book in something like its original style, and the honor of doing so fell into the hands of Edward Maltby, the Bishop of Durham, who spent £100 on the work."


HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.

5 CRO. FOR SALE BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., Corner Wood and First sts.

What Train Went For.

It is asserted that Train's business in England has not the remotest connection with Fenianism, or any other political affairs. When he resided in London, some eight years ago, he obtained from the government a patent for street railways, or tramways as they are called there, with cars drawn by horses, and actually constructed one such railway in London, and another in Birkenhead. The former enterprise was successful, and was about to become very remunerative when it was stopped by the courts, and the rails were removed as a nuisance. The undertaking at Birkenhead has never been interfered with, but for some reason has not been very profitable. Of late, however, public attention has been very generally called to the subject by reports of the universal use of such railways in the United States, and a disposition been shown to commence the building of them in various quarters. Mr. Train has accordingly gone to England to protect his interest under his patent, and to see that no new street railroads are constructed without the due recognition of his rights. His arrest has grown out of the jealousy and intrigues of those who were about to violate his patent, and who naturally preferred not to pay him anything for its use. These persons have set on foot the story that he was a Fenian, and have had influence enough with the Government to secure his arrest. In this state of facts, there can be little doubt that Mr. Seward will act with promptness and energy, and will immediately lay before the British Government the alternative of indemnity or war.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are fast becoming the standard Medicine of the day. No family should be without them, as they are invaluable, having often prevented serious illness by their timely use.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Female Complaints—no other medicines of the day possess the property of restraining those inordinate flows incidental to the gentler sex, and which are the sad results of nervous debility or enfeebled constitution. Thousands of females in America owe their existence and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of these celebrated remedies. Their nature is so simple that they may be taken by the most delicate female with perfect freedom and safety. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who has cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. eod

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. eod

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 518 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal":

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a repose of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

J. H. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 174 Smithfield street, C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE
TO
REDUCE STOCK,
BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
Good Drawers at 50 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 50 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 25 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
For Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Mottery reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

*BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.*

CUSTOMERS CAN RELY ON LOW PRICES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON
Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given

In *General Science,*
In *Agriculture,*
In *Mechanical* and *Civil Engineering,*
In *Metallurgy, Mineralogy* and *Mining,* and in *Classical Literature.*

For further information, apply to
JOHN FRASER, President,
Agricultural College, Center co., Pa.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address
TTHSff Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D., 1856, and the supplement thereto approved 25th February, 1862, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D., 1856, and according to the mode, and manner and conditions specified in said act, and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I ——— propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D., 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act; and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith with the approved security, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1862. The faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of 9th of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
January 6th, 1868. jd

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.

The speedy curative effects of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. It is *the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the imparent functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
TTHS MANAGERS.

VEN. RED, "ENGLISH,"
150 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

Black and Colored Alpaca, Cheap.

Plaid and Striped Poplins,

*A BARGAIN.*

COBURGS, DELAINES,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
SHEETING MUSLIN,
TABLE LINEN,
COTTON AND
LINEN DIAPER

TOWELS AND TOWELING,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
WATERPROOF FLANNELS,
GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS,
IRISH LINEN, TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

*A Large Assortment*

AT LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

OFFER THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

Winter Dress Goods,

AT

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

*53 and 55 WOOD STREET.*

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING,
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

*THE WELL KNOWN*

KITTANNING

*BARRED FLANNEL,*

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

*A LARGE STOCK,*

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
*PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.*

R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

This Liquid possesses MARVELLOUS VIRTUES, and contains positively NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS. It does an ordinary washing in ONE-THIRD THE USUAL TIME; makes clothes CLEANER, FINER and WHITER, and is a *PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP;* removes Paint, Stains, Grease, &c., and saves Labor, Health, Time and Money. Direction given with every bottle. *Send to your Grocer for it.* Manufactured by

HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPETS.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

*MATTINGS,*

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

CHEAP CARPETS.

*THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES AT*

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

*23 FIFTH STREET.*

*They OFFER THEIR WHOLE STOCK, THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.*

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

CARPETS
AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO
TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

*HOLLANDS,*

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

81 FIFTH STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

*DUE JULY 1st, 1868.*

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

*WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST*

*TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE*

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868,

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

*COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.*
eod

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.... JAS. M'KAY.... ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

*MALSTERS AND BREWERS,*

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS HENRY,
*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*
NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prompt attention given to Collections.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. G. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 225 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1856.

1. Capital authorized and paid in.....$100,000 00
2. Assets.
United States 5-20s.....$81,500 00
Bills receivable.....15,856 82
Mortgages.....12,800 00
Allegheny City Bonds.....3,000 00
Bank Stock.....4,200 00
Insurance Stock.....2,600 00
Individual Accounts.....
Premiums.....1,326 61
Cash in Bank, Gold.....2,445 00
Cash in Bank, Legal Tenders.....3,592 79
Office Furniture.....434 10—$147,585 34
3. Amount of premiums received from Jan. 1st, to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.....$49,198 67
4. Amount of interest received in 1867.....$8,846 11
5. Paid since January 1st, 1867, as follows, viz:
Fire and Marine Losses.....$5,524 93
Reinsurance.....2,966 91
Returned Premiums.....1,063 47
Commissions on Premiums.....167 71
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Licenses.....582 90
State and City Taxes.....732 02
Salaries, Rent and all other Expenses.....5,575 63—$ 36,464 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1867.....$1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all debts and liabilities December 31, 1867, of losses unadjusted, and claims of every character, not exceeding.....13,500 00

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
eod ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, No. 214 LIBERTY STREET.
Incorporated July, 1862.

The following statement of the Company up to January 1, 1868, is published in accordance with an Act of Assembly:

Capital authorized.....$100,000 00
Amount paid Cash.....50,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages.....$ 91,732 76
Cash in hand or Treasurer.....13,519 58
United States 5-20 Stock.....11,400 00
Office Fixtures.....786 50
Stock due Bills, to approved Names.....50,000 00
$170,424 84
Balance January 1, 1867.....$ 51,376 55

Receipts from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.....
Premiums on Fire Risks.....$52,089 37
Interest on Securities.....6,720 53
$58,809 90

Disbursements during the above time.
Fire Losses.....$11,626 68
Taxes & stamps.....4,625 79
Printing, Advertising, Commission, Stationery, Postage and sundry Expenses.....3,379 28
Returned Premiums and Re-Insurance.....1,481 11
Salaries and office Rents.....3,814 75—$25,367 61—$ 33,852 29
$ 85,228 84
Dividend paid to Stockholders.....16,000 00
Balance January 1, 1868.....$ 70,228 84

C. HOEVELER, President.
F. L. GROSS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, at Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Approved April 24, 1856.

1. Capital.....$ 250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to.....500,000 00
2. Assets:
Stocks, due bills, each secured by two approved names.....$125,000 00
Cash in Banks.....116,000 00
Premiums in course of collection.....26,988 59
Bills receivable.....48,897 32
Book Accounts for premiums.....2,000 35—316,167 67
3. Amount of premiums received in 1867.....46,461 64
4. Interest received in 1867.....12,145 98
5. Paid in 1867, as follows, viz:
Net Losses.....$ 26,078 55
Return Premiums.....1,139 07
Commissions.....4,784 85
Dividend No. 1.....5,000 00
Compensation to Board of Underwriters.....1,200 00
U. S. Govt. Taxes.....175 00
State Taxes.....943 42
Salaries, Rents, Stamps, Printing, Fuel and other expenses than those above embraced.....4,855 33—41,019 24
6. Amount of outstanding risks.....1,030,616 74
7. Amount of Losses, unadjusted, Claims against the Company and Debts of every character, not exceeding.....13,500 00

eod ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA
*INSURANCE COMPANY,*
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....175,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell, John M'Cleary, Geo. A. Berry, John Atwell, James Woodburn, Samuel B. Robison, R. H. Palmer, Jas. A. Hutchison, William Metz, Robert Daniell, William Means, R. Wilson, John B. Candell, D. S. H. Gilmore, James M'Candless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. M'CLEARY, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
JAS. M. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and ocean, and on the navigation of the Canals.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnson, E. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Joseph Nimick, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, John Laird, John S. Dilworth, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboat and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John Ewing, Frank S. Bissell, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Capt. James Miller, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, Jas. D. Verner, Hamilton Love, Chas. Aschbach.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

THE NEW POLICE.—John H. Hare, Esq., Chairman of the Police Committee, notifies applicants for positions on the new police, to meet at Wikins' Hall on Tuesday evening next, at seven o'clock.

CONFIRMATION.—Right Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Alphonsus Church, Wexford, on Wednesday next, 29th instant.

SAD ACCIDENT—DEATH FROM BURNING.—A little son of Mr. Wm. K. Nesbit, of South Fayette township, was burned to death on Tuesday night. The little fellow, who was but two years of age, fell upon the stove while his mother was absent drawing a pail of water.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION.—The Devotion of the Forty Hours, in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament, will commence on Sunday next at St. Peters' Catholic Church, Butler, and on the following Sunday at St. Bridget's Church, this city.

PRIMARY MEETING.—On Saturday afternoon next, between the hours of four and six o'clock, the Republican voters of the Second ward assemble in primary meeting to nominate a candidate to be voted for at the special election to be held on Monday next, to supply the vacancy occasioned in Common Council by the resignation of Thomas Steele, Esq.

CHURCH SOCIABLE.—We understand that the members of the Third Presbyterian Church will hold a Sociable and Reception at their new church building, Sixth street, this evening, for the purpose of receiving their new pastor, Rev. F. A. Noble. The occasion will be an interesting one, and no doubt the entire congregation will be in attendance, and extend to Mr. Noble the right hand of fellowship.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—Mrs. Murphy, aged seventy years, while eating dinner yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Sallie, on Benton alley, Allegheny, fell from her chair upon the floor and expired in a few moments. Dr. Hamilton was called in, and after examining the body gave it as his opinion that death resulted from epilepsy. The Coroner was notified of the occurrence, consequently no inquest was held.

PATENTS ISSUED.—The following is a list of patents issued to Pittsburghers from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending January 14th, 1868:

H. J. Bailey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in air condensing apparatus.

Robert W. Hartley, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in tuyere irons.

James Park, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in combining copper and cast steel.

MURDER AT HOOKSVILLE.—The Steubenville *Herald* of Wednesday says: Rumor is rife this morning in the city with an account of a murder near or at Hooksville, Pa., in which two brothers by the name of McGuire were the victims. The homicide, it is said, took place on Sunday evening, and was committed by two men, neighbors, residing near by. We have no definite knowledge of the affray, only rumor. Persons from West Virginia give credence to the report.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last evening, a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the Orphans' Fair, which is being held in the basement of the Cathedral, and the receipts were fully equal to any other evening since its commencement. The gold watch to be awarded to the City Councilman receiving the highest number of votes will probably be awarded to-night. Spiritedly. The vote at the closing of the Fair last night stood: P. Zern 48; James G. Weldon 33. For the skating satchel, to be given to the young lady receiving the largest number of votes, the vote was—Miss Rose McCabe, 12; Miss Jennie Moore, 12.

SLIGHT FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM.—Last evening about a quarter past ten o'clock as Mr. L. Stewart Smith, of this city, was passing along Duncan street, in Birmingham, he discovered smoke issuing from around the door of Conrad's tailoring establishment. He gave the alarm, and calling the assistance of some persons near, broke the door down and found the fire beneath and around the stove on the floor, and the room completely filled with smoke. The Mechanics' Hose Company was promptly on the ground, but before its arrival the neighbors had extinguished the flames, every vestige of which is quickened. But for the timely discovery, the fire might have proved very disastrous. As it is, the loss is trifling.

### Shaler Township Teachers' Institute.

The Shaler Township Teachers' Institute held a meeting on the 18th inst., at the Etna School House. The morning session was opened with devotional exercises and a roll call, to which each one responded by repeating a verse from the Bible. Then followed a class drill in reading by Miss McCleary, and some select reading. The afternoon session was opened by a roll call, to which each teacher responded by stating a fact in science or history. Then followed a lesson on the County Map, by G. D. Hunt, in which it was shown how pupils may learn the names and situations of the townships of Allegheny county. After this there was a class drill in mental arithmetic by Miss Marshall.

The next Institute meeting will be held at the same place on the 1st day of February. The exercises will be of a very interesting character.

### Presentation to the Chief of Police Elect.

Matthew J. Green, Esq., Chief of Police, *elect*, was last night presented with an elegant and costly diamond pin by the employees of Messrs. James W. Barker & Co., of No. 59 Market street. Mr. Green has been connected with this well known dry goods house for several years past, and will be missed by its host of customers who have been in the habit of depending largely upon his judgment in the selection of silk fabrics, etc. His position, however, in the house is to be filled by another gentleman equally well experienced, but the firm itself feel the loss of Mr. Green, and while they have in the most polite manner assured him that no matter what the future may be-tide, he may depend upon holding a lucrative berth in their house at any time, they also in unmistakable qualities of head and heart naturally endeared Mr. Green to his fellow employees, and last evening they presented him with the beautiful token mentioned as an evidence of the esteem and admiration they feel for him. Mr. Samuel W. Fullerton, representing the employees, made the presentation in a few fitting and well chosen remarks which elicited applause. Mr. Northup, one of the firm of Messrs. James W. Barker & Co., replied in behalf of the recipient, and more fully testimony to his business qualifications, and expressed the sincerest wishes for his success in the new and responsible position to which Mr. Green has been called by Mayor, elect, Blackmore. Short speeches were then made by Messrs. Barker, McKee, Silbenick, of the *Chronicle*, and other gentlemen, after which the company retired.

Mr. Green's appointment is received with great satisfaction by the public. He is a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the administration of police affairs, and he will not only satisfactorily discharge the duties of his place, but also create such reforms in the department of our municipal government as our advanced importance as a city imperatively demand.

## Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Bad weather and strong opposition have little effect upon the popularity of the Florences. There was another good audience last evening, and as usual the performance passed off pleasantly. This evening Mrs. Florence will have a benefit, when an unusually attractive bill will be presented. Three plays, each brimful of fun, will be performed, in all of which Mr. Florence and the beneficiary will appear. She is a very deserving actress, is an established favorite, and should have an overflowing house this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The beautiful spectacle "Undine" was performed last night to another large audience, and the grand ballet was enthusiastically received. Miss Putnam was encored twice on her song of "The Naughty Man," and Hernandez received three encores for his graceful dancing. This is positively for the last time to-morrow evening, when the fascinating danseuse and graceful ballet will proceed to Boston to appear in "Willow Farm." An Undine matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

MASONIC HALL.—There was another good audience at this Hall last evening to witness the performances of the accomplished Duprez & Benedict's Minstrel Troupe. Their songs are new and artistically rendered, while the instrumental part of the entertainment is first-class. The funny business is also fresh and sparkling, under the lead of Lew Benedict. Altogether, it is an excellent combination of artistes, and deserving most liberal patronage.

GRAND OPERA.—The sale of season tickets for the grand opera will close at C. C. Mellor's this evening. To-morrow morning the sale of tickets for single nights will commence.

### Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman TAYLOR.]

LARCENY AND ATTACHMENT.

LENA SCHOLD appeared yesterday and made an information against one Gottlieb Tuetsch, charging him with attempting to commit an outrage upon her person. The parties reside on Saw Mill Run, in Temperanceville. A bench warrant was issued and held over for a hearing.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED.

Mrs. Martha Brawdy, against whom an information was lodged on the 23d of December by Anna Mullin, charging her with keeping a disorderly bawdy house, on Liberty street, in the Ninth ward, was arrested on Wednesday evening, and on being taken before her accused in the clear of her house, she was committed to jail for a hearing, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

[Before Alderman MCMASTERS.]

QUARREL IN A COAL MINE.

Joseph Hampton appeared yesterday and lodged complaint against Andrew Lyon, for assault and battery. The parties reside in Mifflin township, and are both employed in the Lowe mines on Monongahela river, at the Rock River Coal Works there. The defendant, it appears, is superintendent of the works, and he proceeded to a slanger. The latter alleges that a row took place, while he was in the mines, the defendant became angry with him for some reason and attacked him, striking and kicking him, and at last struck a large knife on him. The complainant says he ran away, and as he ran the defendant threw a large stone after him. A warrant was issued.

## SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

**United and Reformed Presbyterian Sunday School Institute.—Reconsiderations and Speeches.—Closing Exercises.**

The Institute re-assembled yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, in the Second United Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. W. Sproull conducted the preparatory religious exercises.

Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., and Mr. Thomas H. Rabe, from the Business Committee, presented the following report, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the relations of the Sabbath school to the church are such that her numerical strength and prosperity in our land largely depend upon it, and that as superintendents and teachers we will consecrate more earnestly to it in time to come, and that we will labor with more vigor to inspire mission Sabbath schools in destitute parts of the city as one of the best means of evangelizing the masses, and that every self-sustaining organization should give its influence and pecuniary support in the behalf.

*Resolved*, That in view of the fact that many trained in our Sabbath schools do not only cease to attend its exercises, but neglect to enter the communion of the church, superintendents and teachers should employ every proper means to induce all the scholars to give their hearts to Christ and themselves to the work of the church.

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of this Institute that no Sabbath School can be efficiently conducted without holding teachers' meetings at least monthly, and where the teachers are not characterized by a spirit of unselfishness and prayer in their work.

*Resolved*, That we regard with great apprehension the neglect of the subject to study the Shorter Catechism in the family and the Sabbath School, and the introduction of books into the Sabbath School Libraries which are not strictly religious.

*Resolved*, That we hail with pleasure the increased interest now taken in the Sabbath school work by the reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, and pledge ourselves to renewed energy and zeal in this glorious work.

*Resolved*, That as much of the efficiency and pleasure of the Sabbath School depends upon the ability of the education of the children in music should be made a specialty, and we recommend that singing classes be formed in connection with all our Sabbath schools where they can be conducted with convenience and profit.

*Resolved*, That in our judgment Sabbath School Institutes are evils only to quietly promote the interests of the Sabbath school cause, and we therefore recommend that the Business Committee of this Institute be authorized to call another Sabbath School Institute to meet in the second U. P. Church, Allegheny, on the second Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.

This report was signed by Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., and Thomas H. Rabe, Esq.

Rev. W. J. Reid then spoke on the importance of "Sermons and Addresses to Sabbath School Children." The children, he said, need special sermons, for it is evident, on going through the Sabbath Schools, that children have much of the Old Adam in their hearts. By the faithfulness of preaching they are to be brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ. Special encouragement is given for such to children, because their minds are well adapted to receive it. Their hearts have not grown callous under the influence of the world. Special promises are given that blessings shall rest on the young. The command of God is to preach the Gospel to every creature. Every minister of Christ *is able* to preach these sermons to children. But it requires special preparation to enable them to do it.

Rev. John Douglas, D. D., then delivered an address on "Sabbath School Literature, Distribution of Library, &c." Dr. Douglas said the great demand of the age was for something to read. Although the steam printing press is multiplying books by the hour, still the cry is for more books. Skill is manifested in every thing in the matter of publications. There is a so called literature that is being scattered over the land as thickly as the leaves of autumn, which only inflames the passions and ministers to the excitement of the carnal propensities. The corrupt influences of these publications should be counteracted by a sound and healthy Sabbath School literature. Considerations should be had to the material to be circulated among the young, and to the subject of the Sabbath School—namely, to bring children to God. Dryden said, "Books are spectacles through which to read nature," books in a Sabbath School library should be spectacles that would enable the children to decipher and syllable the sublime mysteries of the Bible. There should be books on doctrine, christian duty, experimental religion and devotion. Works of fiction, such as are now


## CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

*SEVEN-THIRTIES,*

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent. by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

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Bankers,

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BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

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Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

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away if ministers did not give themselves to study. It is important that teachers should do the same. The Sabbath School is not opposed to the Church, it is the Church. It does not infringe upon the Church. The Sabbath School of to-day will be the Church of fifteen years hence. The work of the teacher is a hard and responsible work, and, therefore, requires the most careful preparation.

A vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the Institute for their efficient services, and the Trustees of the church for the use of their edifice.

Dr. Brown returned thanks for the resolution.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Committee of Arrangements, and the gentleman who had defrayed, out of his own private purse, the entire expenses of the Institute.

We may mention, although he is opposed to having his name made public, that the gentleman referred to above as having defrayed the entire expenses of the Institute, is that noble, liberal and earnest Christian worker, Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., who is devoting his time and wealth to the cause of Sabbath School instruction.

Rev. T. H. Hanna led in prayer, and, after singing the 133d psalm, the Institute was adjourned, finally, by the President, Dr. Brown, pronouncing the benediction.

In bringing our report of the Institute to a close we may take occasion to say that it was by far the most successful assembly of the kind, of a local character, that has ever met in this neighborhood. No other that we have seen would compare with it in number. Notwithstanding the almost impassable condition of the streets, the house was filled again last night to overflowing. The speeches throughout gave evidence of careful thought, and were delivered in the most impressive manner.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and the affairs at Washington still seems to be in a muddle, and the heads of statesmen are somewhat perplexed. When matters are made straight we may expect things to go on swimmingly (though rather a cool comparison this kind of weather), and have no more hitches, just like the people buying Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Blankets and Dry Goods at the Special Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. They look at the goods, ask the price, find they have been marked down at least fifty per cent. below cost, pay the money and take their away, well satisfied that they *bought go further and fare worse.*

### Desirable Real Estate.

To-morrow (Saturday) at 2¼ o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by auction, that very desirable residence of W. J. Gilmore, Esq., in Lawrenceville. The lot fronts on Ewalt street 40 feet, extending back 128 feet to Chestnut street, on which is erected an excellent double two story brick dwelling of nine rooms. See Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland's auction advertisement.

### Penn Street Property for Sale.

The House and Lot No. 112 Penn street, for sale. Inquire at Campbell, Jones & Co.'s, 116 Water street.

B. L. FARNESTOCK, the well known Druggist, No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and proprietor of the justly celebrated "B. L. Farnestock's Vermifuge," is now the counsellor of Wilson's Creek, Ind., and a valuable specific for Dyspepsia, which may be had of every Druggist in the United States.

### How to Keep Water Pipes from Freezing.

Wrap them with hair felt. It costs but little and saves expensive repairs and a world of trouble. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

### Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher

Will immediately relieve and permanently cure the most aggravated case of dyspepsia, flatulency, sour stomach, constipation, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Physicians, clergymen and all who use it join in unbounded praise of its great virtues. Sold wholesale and retail by John A. Best, Pennsylvania avenue.

DISTRESSING NERVOUS MALADIES, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, and all diseases of this nature, are met with prompt relief and cessation in Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, which effectually stimulates the *nerve fluid*, and increases the force of the *nerve system*. Also for carries have this medicine. Principal depot, 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. Price, $1 00 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra. eod

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

SUCCESSFUL, BECAUSE OF SUPERIOR MERIT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING. (*Is the Best.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

ABSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st. His rooms will be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

### How to Save Fuel.

Wrap your steam pipes with hair felt. It costs but little, and will save its price of it in a very short time. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

### Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these distressing symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient regains his natural flesh and vigor. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving strength to the nerves, relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No remedy active in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high indorsement accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations, offered to the public as cures and restoratives, have been introduced, and have perished one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household remedy. Its success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting in many instances its power in relieving those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its merits, as the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

### Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon impurities in the blood. A chemical cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 6 PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to that healthy and beautiful purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $20 00

Smaller FAMILY and PRACTICING CASES, with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to $

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FARNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miller, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKeehan, have them at retail.

## MARRIED:

COHEN—NAUMBURG—On Wednesday afternoon, January 22d, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. I. Leeser, Mr. JOSEPH COHEN, of Cincinnati, to Miss CARRIE NAUMBURG, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this city.

## DIED:

HENDRIE—At Sewickley, Wednesday evening, January 22d, at quarter to 8 o'clock, MAGGIE WATSON, only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hendrie, aged two years and two months.

Service TO-MORROW MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Train will arrive at five minutes after 1 o'clock, at Allegheny Station. Funeral will proceed thence to Mount Union Cemetery.

JONES—On Thursday morning, January 23d, 1868, at ten minutes past 2 o'clock, SAMUEL R. JONES, son of the late Samuel Jones, of Pittsburgh, aged nineteen years and eight months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, to proceed to Mount Union Cemetery, Allegheny, at 2 o'clock THIS DAY. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The deceased was a young man of sterling character, agreeable manners, correct deportment, and possessed qualities which endeared him to a large circle of friends, who, while deploring his demise, bow to the decree which has removed him from their midst, satisfied that he has been removed to a world where the cares and trials of this life are unknown. In the many relations which the deceased sustained in life, he was noted for his prompt and uniformly cheerful discharge of his duties. We have seldom met a young man whose uniform good temper and amiability secured for him the place which the deceased occupied in the affections of those who were intimate with Samuel R. Jones, to whose worth these lines are inscribed, in the hope that those of his friends to whom this may be the first announcement of his death will be reminded by it to prepare for the time when they, too, will be required to render their final account. B. D. AND S.


## HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;

New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;

New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

## F. SELLERS & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS,


RYE FLOUR—Mark t steady with small sales at $8 68 @ 8 75 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Not much doing. We have reported small sales in bulk at $4 75. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of 6 bbls sold at $10 50.

HAY—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. We note sales of 10 loads from wagon at $18 @ 22 ₱ ton, aboording to quality and condition.

GRAIN—The market was devoid of activity. The receipts were small and the stock on hand limited. Wheat—In fact there is none offering; prices are altogether nominal; red winter $2 55; white do, $2 65 and $2 70@2 75 for No. 1 spring. Oats were in good demand. Sales two cars, to arrive, at 65c, the purchaser finding the sacks; sales 500 bush from store at 70c. Barley firm and wanted; no sale in market; sales 400 bush spring at $1 80 ₱ bush. Corn—The demand has fallen off; prices unchanged; sales new car at $1, and shelled $1 05; sales old shelled at $1 10@1 12 ½ ₱ bush. Rye—Market dull; holders were demanding $1 35@1 40 ₱ bush.

SEEDS—Not much doing. We are noted small sales of clover seed at $7 50. Flax seed much fancied but scarce. Timothy dull; nothing doing.

HONEY—Sales of bbls at $7 00@7 50.

MESS PORK—Sold in a small way at $22 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Prices have declined 25c ₱ case.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 24, 1868.

Business so far as related to oil, came to a stand still; holders of the raw material were asking an advance. The result was buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Oil City dispatches report the market firm and excited; up there Creek holders were demanding $2 40 at the month. In this market a half cent advance was wanted for March and April delivery. This movement caused buyers to hold off; the result was we did not learn of a single sale. The latest dispatches furnish the following figures: Philadelphia, 44 @ 45 W. 22c; S W, 23c; Crude, including packages, 15½@16c. New York—P L S to W, 23½c; S W, 24½c; Crude, bulk, 9@9c. ✠ our own market we have nothing particular to say. Sales are made straight.

CRUDE—No sales were reported yesterday. A lot of 4 60 barrels sold on Wednesday evening, and not previously reported, at 7½c for March and April delivery. Holders yesterday were asking 8c for the same. Spot oil nominal.

REFINED OIL—We did not learn of any sales. The best offer for S W, Philadelphia delivery, this month, was 22½c, and for February 23½c.

LIME—Since the above was written we are reported a sale of 2,600 barrels bulk, for August delivery, at 16½ ₱ gallon.

### Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 250 bbls ref to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

H Kochler & Co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philada.

Phillips, Egan & Co, 50 bbls ref. to Warden, Frow & Co, Philada.

E. Bellas, 46 bbls refined, to J P Logan, Philadelphia.

### Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co., 145 bbls ref. to Warden, Frow & Co, Philada.

H S A Stewart & Co, 10 bbls crude, to Richmond & Gray, Boston.

### Oil to Arrive.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

VENANGO CITY, January 23, 1868.

Shipped per Allegheny Valley Railroad this day: standard Refinery, 120 bbls crude oil; Duquesne Refinery, 276; Vesta Refinery, 588 Brilliant Refinery, 924; total, 2,188.

### Oil City Oil Report.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 23, 1868.

Crude oil firm at $2 @ $2 25, delivered in Oil City on the Creek $2 @ 2 10 and firmer; moderately active.

### PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY January 10, 1868.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acetic* | lb | 31 | @ | 34 | |
| *Citric* | lb | 90 | @ | 95 | |
| *Gallic* | lb | 80 | @ | 85 | |
| *Muriatic* | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| *Nitric* | lb | 10 | @ | 12 | |
| *Oxalic* | lb | 40 | @ | 42 | |
| *Phosphoric* | lb | 40 | @ | 45 | |
| *Pyroligneous* | lb | 4 | @ | 10 | |
| *Sulphuric* | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| *Tartaric* | lb | 70 | @ | 75 | |
| Aloes | lb | 25 | @ | 30 | |
| Alum | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Annatto | lb | 60 | @ | 65 | |
| Antimony | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Arrowroot | lb | 25 | @ | 30 | |
| Asafœtida | lb | 50 | @ | 55 | |
| Balsam Copaiba | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Balsam Fir | lb | 40 | @ | 45 | |
| Balsam Tolu | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Bark Cassia | lb | 25 | @ | 30 | |
| Bark Elm | lb | 15 | @ | 20 | |
| Bark Sassafras | lb | 15 | @ | 20 | |
| Bark Slippery Elm | lb | 20 | @ | 25 | |
| Bark Soap | lb | 15 | @ | 20 | |
| Bark Wahoo | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Bark Wild Cherry | lb | 20 | @ | 25 | |
| Bark Yellow | lb | 15 | @ | 20 | |
| Bark Yellow Ground | lb | 20 | @ | 25 | |
| Bay Berries | lb | 20 | @ | 25 | |
| Beeswax | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Blue Vitriol | lb | 10 | @ | 12 | |
| Borax | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Brimstone | lb | 4 | @ | 5 | |
| Camphor | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Cantharides | lb | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 | |
| Capsicum | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Cardamom | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Castile Soap | lb | 12 | @ | 15 | |
| Castor Oil | lb | 1 75 | @ | 1 80 | |
| Caustic Soda | lb | 8 | @ | 10 | |
| Caustic Potash | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Chalk Prepared | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Chamomile Flowers | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Cinchona Bark | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Cinchona Yellow | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Cloves | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Cochineal | lb | 60 | @ | 65 | |
| Cognac Brandy | gal | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 | |
| Copperas | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Cream Tartar | lb | 40 | @ | 45 | |
| Cubebs | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Cuttle Fish | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Dandelion | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Epsom Salts | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Ergot | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Extract Logwood | lb | 15 | @ | 20 | |
| Extract Licorice | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Flaxseed | bush | 2 00 | @ | 2 10 | |
| Gamboge | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Gelatine | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| German Quinine | oz | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Ginger Root | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Glauber Salts | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Gum Arabic | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Gum Myrrh | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Gum Opium | lb | 12 00 | @ | 12 50 | |
| Gum Shellac | lb | 60 | @ | 65 | |
| Gum Tragacanth | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Hellebore | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Hops | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Indigo | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Iodine | lb | 4 00 | @ | 4 10 | |
| Iodide Potash | lb | 3 00 | @ | 3 10 | |
| Ipecac | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Iron Sulphate | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Jalap | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Lead Acetate | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Lead Carbonate | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Lead Nitrate | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Licorice Root | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Madder | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Magnesia | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Manna | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Morphine | oz | 3 00 | @ | 3 10 | |
| Nutgalls | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Nutmegs | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Anise | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Bergamot | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Cassia | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Cedar | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Cinnamon | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Citronella | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Cloves | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Croton | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Geranium | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Lavender | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Lemon | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Peppermint | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Rose | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Sassafras | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Spearmint | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Vitriol | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Wormseed | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Oil Wintergreen | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Opium | lb | 12 00 | @ | 12 50 | |
| Oxide Zinc | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Pepper | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Pipsissewa | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Potash Bichromate | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Prussiate Potash | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Quinine | oz | 3 00 | @ | 3 10 | |
| Rhubarb | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Rochelle Salts | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Saffron | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Sal Ammoniac | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Sal Soda | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Saltpetre | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Sarsaparilla | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Senna | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Shellac | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Soda Ash | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Soda Bicarbonate | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Spanish Brown | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Spirits Camphor | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Spirits Turpentine | gal | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Star Antimony | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Strychnine | oz | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Sugar Lead | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Sulphate Quinine | oz | 3 00 | @ | 3 10 | |
| Sulphur Flour | lb | 4 | @ | 5 | |
| Tapioca | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Turmeric | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Vanilla | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Verdigris | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Vitriol White | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Whiskey | gal | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 | |
| Wine | gal | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 | |
| Yellow Dock | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| Zinc Sulphate | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |

### PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 23, 1868.

CATTLE—The market has been steady on a part of the week, but on Wednesday and Thursday prices however were prodedly the same as the previous three weeks. It was pretty evident that had the supply been smaller than it was, higher prices would have prevailed; as it was, previous rates were easily maintained.

The receipts for the past three weeks were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| January 9 | 1,200 |
| January 16 | 1,200 |
| January 23 | 1,200 |

The above figures show a falling off in the receipts of the past three weeks as compared with the three weeks previous, of 1,700 head.

SHEEP—There was a large falling off in the sales the market was a poor one, resulting in lower prices.

The receipts for the past three weeks were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| January 9 | 2,000 |
| January 16 | 2,000 |
| January 23 | 1,000 |

The above figures show a falling off in the receipts of the past three weeks of 3,000 head.

HOGS—The market has been moderately active during the past week, with a general decrease in sales and a slight decline in prices. The extreme rates were $7 @ $7 60, a decline of 25c ₱ cwt as compared with the previous week's quotations. The receipts were moderate, and the demand limited. The sales for the past three weeks were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| January 9 | 11,950 |
| January 16 | 10,000 |
| January 23 | 8,000 |

The above shows a decrease in sales of 941 head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT AND HEAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B C Gregg | Beeves | 20 | $5 25 |
| R Gregg | Beeves | 20 | 5 25 |
| Pidcock & Co | Beeves | 20 | 5 25 |
| Pidcock & Taylor | Beeves | 18 | 5 00 |
| J C Stallard | Beeves | 20 | 5 25 |
| Irwin & Allen | Beeves | 20 | 5 25 |
| Irwin & Allen | Beeves | 20 | 5 25 |
| J W Zimmerman | Pidcock & Co | 183 | 16,460 |
| Wm Rowand | Pidcock & Co | 180 | 16,200 |
| Wm Rowand | Pidcock & Co | 174 | 16,000 |
| Crawford & Co | Pidcock & Co | 176 | 16,775 |
| Crawford & Co | Pidcock & Co | 180 | 16,200 |
| G Wertz | H Dearth | 175 | 15,750 |
| G Wertz | H Dearth | 175 | 15,750 |
| Smith & Truesdale | Pidcock & Co | 180 | 16,200 |
| Smith & Truesdale | Dearth | 80 | $1,242 |

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CAR, &C.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sellers | Purchaser. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
| Halligan & Co | Smith & Co | 41 | 9,710 |